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28 June 1983

# China Report

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GENERAL

## ANOTHER IMPASSE IN U.S.-SOVIET NUCLEAR TALKS SEEN

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 9 Apr 83 p 3

/Talks on Current Events: "The U.S.-Soviet Talks have Reached Another Impasse"

/Text/ The fourth round of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations on limiting the medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe ended in Geneva on 29 March. Because both parties persisted in their own stand, this negotiation, which lasted 2 months, has not come up with any results, and has reached another impasse.

In this negotiation, the United States all along persisted in its proposed "zero-option" proposal. According to this proposal, if the Soviet Union agrees to dismantle the S-20 and the S-4, S-5 guided missiles which it has already deployed, the United States would give up the plan of beginning deployment of 108 Pershing II guided missiles and 464 land-based cruise missiles in the five countries in western Europe by the end of this year.

The Soviet Union right from the beginning has disagreed with the U.S. "zero-option" proposal. But it also wanted NATO's plan for deploying missiles to fail. Thus, the Soviet leader Andropov put forth a counter proposal: The Soviet Union is willing to reduce its deployment of medium-range guided missiles in Europe to equal the weapons which the United Kingdom and France presently have, which is 162 missiles, on the condition that the United States must not deploy the new medium-range missiles in western Europe. The Soviet Union also continued to spread rumors that if NATO planned to deploy the new U.S. missiles in western Europe, then the Soviet Union would adopt retaliative measures.

In order to cope with Soviet Union's counter proposal, U.S. vice president Bush made a special visit to the seven countries in western Europe in February this year to persuade the western European allies to continue to support the "zero-option" proposal of the United States. The Reagan government has drafted a proposal which insists that there must be a balance of medium-range missiles between the United States and the Soviet Union. The U.S.-Soviet negotiation should not include the missiles of the United Kingdom and France. The United States will deploy the Pershing missiles and the cruise missiles in western Europe.



At this point, observers feel that the Soviet Union will not accept this new proposal of Reagan's. Although presently the NATO members have unanimously agreed that if the United States and the Soviet Union are unable to reach an agreement at Geneva, that the deployment of the U.S. missiles in western Europe will take place as scheduled, yet, the governments of western Europe are worried that the implementation of the plan for deployment will bring about another upsurge of anti-nuclear mass movement in western Europe.

9335

CSO: 4005/785

GENERAL

## U.S.-SOVIET ARMS RACE IN NORTHWEST PACIFIC NOTED

Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 83 p 4

/Talks on Current Events by Lu Jimin /0712 3444 3046/: "The United States and the Soviet Union are Intensifying Their Arms Race in the Northwest Pacific"

/Text/ After stopping at the Sasebo Port in Japan for 5 days recently, the U.S. nuclear aircraft carrier "Enterprise" on 25 March left the Sasebo Port. It will meet the U.S. aircraft carrier "Midway" for another military maneuver with the Soviet navy as the imaginery enemy in the Japanese seas. This act of the United States reflected the intensification of the U.S.-Soviet race in the northwest Pacific.

The "Enterprise" is one of the capital ships of the U.S. 7th Fleet. After its first participation in the large-scale military maneuver between the United States and South Korea, it went to Japan. It is felt that this is the U.S. strategic response to the soviet intensification of military deployment in the northwest Pacific.

Since last year, the Soviet Union has continued to increase its military strength in the northwest Pacific. It deployed a division of military strength in the four islands of northern Japan. What caused concern and worry of the United States and Japan was the Soviet deployment of the SS-20 in the Far East region, in particular, the deployment of the newest "Delta I" strategic nuclear submarines in the Sea of Okhotsk. This submarine carries the SSN-18 long range guided missile which can hit the U.S. proper.

Under the condition when the Soviet Union continues to increase its military strength, the U.S. defense minister Weinberger proposed in this year's national defense report the idea of "flexible warfare," which will move the "focus of mission" of the 7th Fleet from the Indian Ocean to the northwest Pacific. The anchoring of the "Enterprise" at Sasebo Port is the realization of this strategic thought in action. Japanese newspapers pointed out that the U.S.-Soviet race revolving around the "nuclear sea" has moved to the northwest Pacific, and that the antagonism between the two will continue to mount in intensity.

It is not difficult to see that the anchoring of the U.S. "Enterprise" in the Japanese port is not for "the vacationing of the crew." The United States

once threatened that if something happened, it would seal off the three straits of the Korea Strait to stop the Soviet fleet from moving south. On 25 March, the responsible officials of the 7th Fleet revealed that the United States planned to increase the strength of that fleet from 80 ships to 100 ships in 3 years, and make Sasebo Port the "mother port."

The intensification of military deployment of the United States and the Soviet Union in the northwest Pacific and the race and intensification of the military antagonism between the two parties have caused the serious concern of the people.

9335

CSO: 4005/785

SOVIET UNION

USSR MEDIA HIT WILLIAMSBURG STAND ON EUROMISSILES

OW021932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 2 (XINHUA)--Moscow has lashed out at the Williamsburg summit of the seven Western countries for insisting on the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

Meanwhile Soviet press comments accused the United States of trying to restrict the West in developing economic relations with Moscow.

The U.S. insistence on subjecting the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on Euromissiles to the plan of basing new U.S. missiles in Western Europe "has destroyed the basis on which a solution acceptable to both may be sought," said one commentary.

The comments also accused the Reagan administration of linking West-Soviet trade to the security interests of the NATO countries and trying to coerce the West into decreasing its trade with the Soviets.

The Soviet news media believed Washington is planning to shift the burden of its own economic difficulties onto other countries in the West and make them further expand armament.

The Williamsburg summit has solved no acute economic problems facing them, nor has it eliminated the contradictions among the participants, the press comments said.

The joint statement of the summit issued May 29 was full of conceptional expressions, thus opening up a path towards new disagreements among the seven countries, the comments said.

CSO: 4000/150

## SOVIET UNION

### BRIEFS

USSR, ANGOLA JOINT COMMUNIQUE--Moscow, 20 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and Angola condemned the racist and colonialist policy pursued by the South African regime in a joint communique here today at the end of a five-day visit by Angolan leader Dos Santos. During his stay here, Santos mainly discussed the situation in southern Africa with Yuriy Andropov and other Soviet leaders, according to the communique. The communique said the Soviet Union fully supports Cuban troops stay in Angola. The communique voiced the support for the Soviet-installed Karmal regime in Afghanistan and Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea. The communique attacked the support of various countries for the Kampuchean people in their patriotic struggle against Vietnamese invasion. Andropov has accepted an invitation to pay a return visit to Angola, the communique said. [Text] [OW210141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 20 May 83]

CSO: 4000/150

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI SPOKESMAN ON SRV 'PARTIAL TROOP WITHDRAWAL'

OW192040 Beijing XINHUA in English 1444 GMT 19 May 83

[Text] Bangkok, May 19 (XINHUA)--A senior Thai military spokesman said today there is no actual reduction of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, and the Vietnamese "partial troop withdrawal" early this month under the observation of invited foreign correspondents is thus a mere trick. [as printed]

Lieutenant General Hibun Raosathien, director of the information office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces, told reporters at a press conference this morning that the Vietnamese "partial troop withdrawal" is after all a troop rotation. In fact, Vietnam has always maintained about 180,000 troops in Kampuchea. There are now five divisions of Vietnamese troops along the Thai-Kampuchean border, and three more regiments deployed in Nong Chan, Phnom Chat and Phnom Pra, with three regiments of fresh troops coming in for rotation.

Hibun pointed out that because of its attacks on Kampuchean refugee camps and the invasion of Thai territory, Vietnam has been under strong condemnation from the people of various countries, and world public opinion has urged a complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Kampuchea. Vietnam has thus used its "partial troop withdrawal" trick to cheat the world and divert people's attention.

Speaking on the present battlefield situation in Kampuchea, Hibun said the recent major battles were launched chiefly by the resistance forces. For instance, the resistance forces launched attacks on Vietnamese troops in Pailin area. They also attacked Vietnamese convoys along the communication lines between Pursat and Battambang, inflicting considerable losses to the Vietnamese, Hibun said.

CSO: 4005/859

## SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

### JOURNAL REVIEWS PACIFIC ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

HK061224 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 2, Apr 83 pp 52-56

[Article by Jin Fuyao [6855 6534 3613]: "The Pacific Economic Community"]

[Text] In recent years many people have been turning their attention to Japanese proposals for a "Pacific economic community." On the international level symposiums to repeatedly examine the idea have been held in many Asian and Pacific countries, such as Japan, the United States, Indonesia, Thailand, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and so on. Not only have renowned scholars and leading figures in the financial world taken part in these meetings, heads of government, prime ministers, and ministers have also attended them. Despite this, realization of the Pacific Economic Community (PEC) is still uncertain. This article attempts to make a few preliminary comments on the origins of the concept, Japan's view, the reactions of some major countries involved, the crux of the matter today, and prospects for development.

#### 1. From 'The Pacific Free Trade Region' to 'The Concept of Pan Pacific Cooperation'

There has been a definite developmental process in Japan's proposal for the setting up of a PEC, a process intimately linked to the development of Japan's own economy.

After World War II Japan's economy saw two major spurts of development. The first was from the 1950's to the mid-1960's, during which time Japan, with American support, made vast financial gains from the Korean and Vietnam wars in which not only Japan's economy recovered very quickly, but also gained enough strength to permeate outwards, into a so-called "take-off period." So that the feathers of its newly initiated prosperous economy could continue to grow, a large Japanese enterprise organization, "the Japanese Economic Investigation Committee," made a report in 1963 entitled "On the Direction of the Pacific Economic Community," which proposed that the five developed countries of the Pacific region (Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand) should create a regional organization. In 1967 Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki brought up this proposal at the United Nations Asian and Far Eastern Economic Committee meeting, while from the academic world Professor Kyoshi Rojima came up with a plan for a "Pacific free trade region." However, the proposal was too obviously advantageous for Japan, received a cold reception from other countries, and did not succeed.

In the late 1960's and early 1970's, on the basis of speedy development in advanced technology and new production sectors, Japan's economy grew even more with its iron and steel, automobile, electrical, and ship-building industries leaping into the ranks of the world's most advanced. National production value exceeded that of many European capitalist countries and thus Japan took second place in the entire capitalist world. During the 1970's, when capitalist countries suffered two economic crises, Japan's economy actually managed to maintain an annual growth of more than 5.6 percent, much to the indignation of the United States and the West. And thus, with its feathers now already well spread, Japan is looking ahead to the 21st century as the "century of the Pacific" and when that time comes Japan will be playing a very decisive role. The financial and academic world put forward many different ideas and structures of the "Pacific Group." In the mid-1970's Japanese monopoly financial groups made several tens of Japanese research centers spend a total of around 2 years in research, coming up with the "composite security guarantee" strategy, and the "Pacific economic group" was an important economic link in this strategy. In 1978 when Ohira took office as prime minister, the establishment of the "Pacific Economic Community" became an official national policy. In May 1980 Ohira's private research groups published a report entitled "The Concept [words indistinct] Pan-Pacific Cooperation" which represented a blueprint for Japan's realization of the PEC.

## 2. The Essential Content of, Aims of, and Steps for Realization of the Concept of Pan-Pacific Cooperation

Ohira's "concept of Pan-Pacific cooperation" primarily depicted a glorious picture of the future of the Pacific region's economy. The research group's report stated that "the Pacific region is brimming with life and with potential for development," with the world's two biggest economic powers, Japan and the United States, as well as the ASEAN countries, with lively economies and between whom there will be ever closer bilateral and multi-lateral cooperation. The added facts that the region is rich in natural resources, has extensive land masses, and seas areas mean that it is vital that "the region's potential be expressed and exploited to the greatest possible extent" for the sake of the interests of each nation in the region and the welfare of all humanity. There should be increased liberal "relations of cooperation and relations of mutual reliance" between the Pacific nations in order to promote the prosperity of the world economy.

In order to achieve this aim the report suggested promoting more international exchange in such areas as culture, education, science, tourism, and so on, stepping up regional research, the training of technical and scientific personnel, coordinating expanded trade and readjusting production structure, the common development of natural resources, and improvements in the smooth circulation of funds, as well as the expansion and completion of communications systems. The measures and steps that Ohira specified are as follows: the United States and Japan should take the lead, taking a long-term look at the future and coming to grips with the plans now; there should be coordinated cooperation with no misunderstandings



or estrangement; easy things should be tackled first and the more complex later, with all-round gradual development. Forming a tangible organization is not of primary importance; instead there should be initial concentration on carrying out "unity and cooperation" for the "establishment of a solid bonded system." After definite foundations have been laid, actions should be adroitly guided according to circumstances and a tangible concrete system should be set up. The first half of the 1980's is seen as the first stage of the plan, with the United States, Japan, Australia, Singapore, New Zealand, and the ASEAN countries, as the major members, making sure not to create exclusive relations with non-member nations. The second stage is pinpointed for the latter 1980's, with the system gradually expanding to take in the entire western Pacific region and all central and southern Pacific coastal countries.

In 1980 Ohira died and Suzuki became prime minister. He inherited Ohira's behest and he has spared no effort in working for the realization of Pan-Pacific cooperation. In June 1982, in Honolulu, Suzuki made his "The Approach of the Pacific Era" speech, which called for increased "Pan-Pacific cooperation" so that the Pacific could become known as the "sea of peace," the "sea of freedom," the "sea of many," the "sea of mutual benefit," and the "open sea," and thus "we must hoist the sails and set sail for the Pacific era, with our target the 21st century." This speech once again underlined Japan's determination to achieve a PEC.

### 3. Two Important International Discussions

The Canberra conference in September 1980 and the Bangkok conference in June 1982 were extremely important conferences for Japan in its efforts to hurry along the construction of a PEC.

The Canberra conference involved very careful planning. Because Japan adopted the tactic of respecting the United States' position and taking into account the interests of other developed countries in the region, it was able, with great motivation in its own country, the United States, Australia, and so on, to organize the first wave of enthusiasm for a PEC. For 1 1/2 years, starting in the second half of 1979, it convened international conferences almost every month. At the end of 1979, the American ambassador to Japan, Mansfield, made a special trip to Australia for discussions with Australian Prime Minister Fraser. At the beginning of 1980, when Ohira visited Australia, the prime ministers of both Japan and Australia made joint proposals to carry out more extensive discussions on an international scale concerning the "Pacific Community," and it was then decided that an unofficial conference should be held in September in Australia for academics, industrialists, and government officials so that "more detailed research on the matter might be carried out." In order to wipe out some doubts expressed by ASEAN and some other developing countries and avoid some sharp disagreements, Ohira publically announced that the "Pacific Community" would not be a political or military alliance, and instead stressed once again the need to research problems of trade,

development, funds, and technology related to developing countries, while at the same time restricting the countries invited to join the conference to the United States, Japan, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand, the five ASEAN countries, South Korea, and the south Pacific islands (as one collective group), in total 12 countries and regions. Ohira stated each one should send to the conference a scholar, an industrialist and a high-ranking official. The aims of the conference were to establish conditions for the "first stage of the Pacific economic community" and it planned to hold a conference at the end of the year for the heads of governments of Pacific countries, so that problems of cooperation within each country or region could be discussed and so that several specialized groups could be set up which could report to a second summit meeting in 2 years, and which would include reporting on the question of the organizational nature of the Pacific Community.

Despite all this the conference did not achieve its aims. The conclusions made at the end of the conference read "It would be useful if continued explorations were made of the advantages of setting up an official body." The conference also proposed the setting up of a tripartite "Pacific cooperation committee" and several specialized groups which would "carry out research on major questions relating to cooperation within the region (such as trade, direct investment, energy, ocean resources, communications, and so on)," "in the hope that" another conference may be held in the first half of 1981. The [word indistinct] conference planned for the end of 1980 became a vain hope and the organization which the conference proposed was never set up, nor even discussed.

However, the setbacks of the Canberra conference did not make Japan give up its "concept of Pan-Pacific cooperation." After the above events Japan put much more effort into wooing the developing countries of the Pacific region, in particular the ASEAN countries. After coming to power, Suzuki departed from the normal custom of a newly elected Japanese prime minister, which is to pay his first overseas visit to the United States, and instead first visited the ASEAN countries, where he promised to increase economic and technological aid and help the countries develop their agriculture, mining, and exploration industries and small- and medium-scale industrial sectors. In this way he wanted to ensure that the countries achieved positive benefits from many different angles. On the question of political and regional security he respected the views of the ASEAN countries and did not renew economic aid to Vietnam, while at the same time Japan with the ASEAN countries in opposing the Soviet Union's invasion of expansionism in Southeast Asia and in demanding Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea.

In this way and after a great deal of hard work, the Bangkok conference was finally convened in June 1982 with the Thai Deputy Prime Minister Thanat Khoman acting in a private capacity. This conference was to be a continuation of the Canberra conference. The conference copied the format of the Canberra conference, with tripartite invitations to each country, except this time Mexico and Chile were also invited to participate. However, Mexico and the South Pacific islands did not attend the conference. Discussions at the conference showed that there had been no changes in the

fundamental positions of the attending countries and thus finally it was agreed that there should be continued exploration of the question of a "Pacific Community" and on this basis a few organizational decisions were made. The conference felt that "at the present time, Pacific economic cooperation should adopt the form of a tripartite consultative committee to study problems of common concern among the Pacific nations to communicate proposals made by the committee to concerned governments and organizations." Thus it was decided that a standing committee be set up consisting of Indonesia, Australia, Singapore, the Philippines, the United States, South Korea, Japan, and other such important countries, with Khoman as its chairman, and that this committee should arrange for the next conference to be held in 1983 in Indonesia. In addition, four groups were set up dealing with trade in manufactured goods, agricultural products, mineral products, and investments and technology. These four groups were each incorporated into relevant research bodies in South Korea, Thailand, Australia, and Japan, respectively. However, to use Khoman's own words, "many thinkers in ASEAN countries stress that the time for attempting a move towards an economic organic whole is still a long way off."

#### 4. Why Is Japan So Enthusiastic and Keen To Set Up a PEC?

There are some very far-reaching political and economic reasons why Japan is trying so hard to establish a PEC.

Japan is a major economic power but it is poor in natural resources and it relies to a very serious extent on other countries for raw materials, energy, and even some agricultural products. According to statistics from the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), in 1980 Japan had to depend on imports for 88 percent of the raw materials and energy it needed, thus coal imported from Asian Pacific regions amounted to 75.3 percent of total needs, 27.7 percent of oil needs were imported, 59.4 percent of natural gas needs, 93.8 percent of iron ore, 95.6 percent of all copper needs, 100 percent of nickel needs, and 100 percent of aluminum needs, and so on. This clearly illustrates that a guarantee of stable supplies of all kinds of raw materials and energy sources from the Asian-Pacific region for the needs of the Japanese economy is a matter of life and death for Japan.

Second, today the Asian-Pacific region is already the major arena for Japanese economic trade and overseas investment. According to statistics from MITI, Japanese exports to Asia in 1980 made up 56.6 percent of its total exports while imports from Asia made up 40.5 percent of its total imports. In 1981 Japanese overseas investments reached a new peak of US\$8.96 billion, of which 37.5 percent was channeled into Asia, 28 percent into North America, and 4.8 percent into Oceania; these three targets made up 70.3 percent of all overseas investment. Up until 1980 Japanese investments in Asia had totaled more than US\$12.35 billion. These figures tell us very clearly the incomparable importance of the Asian-Pacific region to Japan.

In the final analysis Japan is attempting to set up its own sphere of influence in the Asian-Pacific region. "Pan-Pacific cooperation" is the aim which Japan is trying very hard to realize and it is also Japan's long-term strategy. The laws of unbalanced economic development in capitalist countries mean that Japan's monopoly capital, which only caught up with other capitalist countries later, is now seeking a Pacific economic group with Japan as its center so that it may stand, along with Europe and the United States, which both form the centers of the European/African/Oceania group and the North and South America Group, respectively (with the United States spanning two of the three groups), in a new system in which the capitalist world is divided into three groups. In this way Japan may become an economic and political superpower. In other words, the leader of the Pacific region in the 21st century will be Japan.

#### 5. Judging by the Stances of Certain Countries, Japan's Aim Will Be Hard To Achieve

"The concept of Pan-Pacific cooperation" involves the countries of the Third World. The standards of development of their economies, politics, and cultures are very unbalanced while their social, political, and economic systems differ a great deal, and they have complex and entangled relations of interest and disadvantage. Practice proves that it will be extremely difficult to achieve any agreement among all these countries on certain issues.

As far as the United States is concerned, in view of the fact that Japan has now become a global and regional economic superpower, the United States has had no option but to admit that the days of its sole hegemony of the Pacific region are now over. In order to control the Pacific, Japan and the United States must work together and "the American-Japanese alliance represents the cornerstone of U.S. policy in the Pacific." As far as Japan is concerned, the American-Japanese alliance is "the hub of Japan's Asian policy." Neither country may desert the other one. However, the United States is more than a little concerned about Japan's challenge to its position of dominance in the Pacific. The United States is fundamentally opposed to setting up a PEC. Its southeast financial groups are not happy about Japan's gradual replacement of the United States in economic trade in the Pacific region and thus has come up with the "Pacific trade development organization" plan, designed to throw out Japan's "concept of Pan-Pacific cooperation." The United States intends that this trade organization "should become a more efficient safety valve," coordinating the economic relations between every country. There should be increased investment and aid to developing countries in the region and improvements in their economic relations with advanced and developed countries. The organization should provide a forum for drawing up long-term plans for the region and ideas for economic reform. The most fundamental thing is to establish an ever more solid economic alliance among the countries of the Asian-Pacific region and within this alliance to increase economic integration towards a unified whole, while at the same time playing a constructive role in expanding and developing relations with the Soviet Union, China, and India." In organizational terms, more

and more countries may join so that it gradually expands and eventually may incorporate such countries as China and the Soviet Union. The United States believes that none of the ASEAN countries want Japan as leader and thus "are waiting for the United States to step out in this role" and hence it is attempting to organize means to bind Japan as quickly as possible and thus ensure the United States' dominant position. However, the United States has not announced any better advantages for developing countries. The result is that the "Pacific trade organization" fell on deaf ears and, with the failure of the Canberra conference, the United States has cooled off on the affair and is quietly watching developments in Japan.

The organization of a PEC has met its greatest difficulties among ASEAN countries and other developing countries who have many reservations on the idea. These countries are very much undecided. The head of the Indonesian international strategy research center, Wanadi, said "Indonesia is not interested in joining the Pacific Community because it does not take into consideration the interests of developing countries in the region." In the last 10 or 20 years the ASEAN countries have been extremely successful in maintaining their individual sovereign independence, developing their national economies, increasing unity, and maintaining peace and security in the region. They do wish to strengthen their relations of economic cooperation with Japan and the United States as well as with Australia, Singapore, Canada, and Western Europe. For funds, technology, training experts, and commodity markets they need developed countries and they also need the support of Japan, the United States, and others in establishing "peace, freedom, and neutrality" in Southeast Asia and in resisting Soviet and Vietnamese expansion. But they cannot tolerate the unbalanced international relations which the colonial system left behind, nor will they accept a return to the times of American colonialism and the Japanese "great and glorious east Asian group." They do not want to give up their positions as nonaligned countries nor do they want to damage relations between ASEAN and other countries and national groups within the region. The former foreign minister of Malaysia, Ghazali, wrote in an article, "Until the developed countries really do show concern for the future of developing countries, the latter can only remain suspicious and even contemptuous of the concept of a Pacific Community," "while on the other hand if the Pacific Community corresponds to developing countries' desires for a developmental, stable, peaceful, and relatively balanced and equal future, then the concept of the community will receive total and a very warm reception."

The position of the countries of the South Pacific islands is basically the same as that of the ASEAN countries and in these areas national independence movements are just beginning to unfold and develop. Western Samoa, Nauru, Tonga, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Kiribati, and Vanuatu have all gained independence but there are still between 10 and 20 small countries dominated by colonial rule. In economic terms the economic lifelines of both independent and non-independent countries are in the hands of overseas countries, and thus for them the most pressing order of the day is to unite and struggle for total

national independence and development of their national economies. They are not interested in "the concept of Pan-Pacific cooperation." The prime minister of Papua New Guinea, Somare, said "We want to change the situation of poverty" and "we want to take control of our own destiny." "As far as the Pacific Community is concerned, we island countries have a great deal of reservations. We have very good reason to demand that it be clarified whom the Pacific Community may benefit, what impetus there would be, what role it would play, and what policies it would pursue." "In our view, the major powers who want to set up a Pacific Community are surely vying with each other to plunder the natural resources in the Pacific Ocean."

Australia, New Zealand, and Canada have all adopted positions of active support for Japan's proposal and the United States' Plan. Here it is a question of both economic gains and losses and political, military, and strategic considerations. In the last few decades, especially since Britain entered the European Common Market, Australia and New Zealand's traditional economic ties with Britain and Western Europe have been weakening while their economic relations with countries in the Asian-Pacific region, mainly with Japan and the United States, have become more and more intimate. In 1978-1979 Australian export trade to the Asian-Pacific region made up 60 percent of the country's total exports, while imports from the region made up 50 percent of total imports. In the case of New Zealand the figures were 53 percent and 66 percent, respectively. In recent years western Canada has seen much economic development and is now paying attention to developing economic, trade, and political relations with countries in the Pacific region. Thus they naturally take a great interest in the fermentation of a new economic cooperation organization in the Asian-Pacific region. Second, in the 1970's, the United States' presence shrank in east Asia and the Pacific and the Soviet Union took advantage of this and dispatched troops to Southwest Asia to invade and occupy Afghanistan, casting greedy eyes on the Persian Gulf while at the same time supporting Vietnam's annexation of Kampuchea. In the face of this serious situation Australia, New Zealand and Canada have taken an even greater interest in questions of politics and security in the region. They feel that the PEC could become an important economic and diplomatic force within this strategy.

As for the Soviet Union, in the 1960's and the 1970's it expressed a great deal of interest in the idea of a Pacific economic community saying that "the Soviet Union as a Pacific state is very concerned for the Pacific and surrounding regions." However, the Soviet Union's attempts at promoting the "ASEAN Security System" and its later support of Vietnam's invasion of and expansion into Indo-China meant that it has already thrust its hand well into Southeast Asia and does not want to see Japan strengthen its relations with ASEAN countries. The Soviet Union is now adopting a position of open opposition to the plan. In January 1981, not long after the former Japanese Prime Minister Ohira proposed the "community," composed primarily of market economy countries, the Soviet magazine INTERNATIONAL LIFE published an article criticizing the "Pacific Community" as being "an exclusive economic group, rigged up in the Asian-Pacific region, to serve international reactionary factions as a military and political

alliance headed by the United States which when established will ensure the imperialist interests of Japan." The magazine went on to say that it was anti-Soviet and extremely dangerous. In May 1982 TASS again published a commentator's article which stated that "The Pacific Community is nothing more than a cover and its real aim is to strengthen the ruling position of industrially-developed countries in the region. These countries are trying to take advantage of the concept of the community to use it as a tool to enslave developing countries," and so on.

In conclusion, "the Pacific economic community" is an idea which Japanese monopoly capital has been dreaming of ever since the 1960's. In the future the Japanese Government may change but we may be assured that Japan's intention to realize this strategic aim will not. However, Japan's history of aggression in the Asian-Pacific region during World War II remains fresh in the minds of the people of these countries, and the picture of post-war Japan as the "economic animal" striving for markets and natural resources has not been wiped out, and thus we must conclude that the Asian-Pacific countries are not likely to agree to Japan's "Concept of Pan-Pacific Cooperation" in the near future. It is very obvious that the developed countries, especially Japan and the United States, must respect the sovereign power of developing countries with whom they develop relations, illustrating a respect for equal and mutual benefits, the need for each one to supply the other's needs while supporting them in developing their national economies, providing them with necessary and favorable funds and technology, actively reducing and wiping out trade protectionism, stabilizing the prices of their export products, and ensuring that their relations with these countries are of benefit to the dialogue between the north and the south and the establishment of new international economic regulations. Otherwise it will be very hard for the "Pacific economic community" to realize any substantial development.

CSO: 4005/859

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

INDONESIA ON USSR DIPLOMATS--Hong Kong, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Indonesia's JAKARTA POST yesterday quoted a report carried by ("The Light of Hope") as saying that Indonesia has secretly urged the USSR to recall certain Soviet diplomats suspected as spies. According to the report, an Indonesian official confirmed that at least two more diplomats in the Soviet Embassy are engaged in cloak-and-dagger activities. The official said that the Indonesian Government would invalidate their visas when they expire. In February 1982 Indonesia announced the expulsion of the military attache of the Soviet Embassy in Jakarta and the official in charge of Aeroflot's Jakarta office. [Text] [OW050757 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1423 GMT 3 Jun 83]

CSO: 4005/859



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

LEBANESE PRESIDENT CALLS FOR ARAB SUMMIT

OW270853 Beijing XINHUA in English 0723 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Kuwait, 26 May (XINHUA)--Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil has called for an Arab summit or an Arab League plenary session to seek a way to get all foreign troops out of Lebanon, according to reports from Abu Dhabi.

The call was made in an interview in Beirut with a press delegation from the United Arab Emirates and Qatar. The interview was carried in the UAE newspaper AL-BAYAH today.

Al-Jumayyil said Lebanon will attend the meeting to "plead its cause and right to regain its land."

He said Lebanon has been suffering from direct intervention in its domestic affairs by third parties and from some Arab practices on its territory.

On the Lebanese-Israeli accord, he said "Lebanon is not rejoicing over this agreement which has been signed as a price for inter-Arab feuding and inaction leading Lebanon into this tragic situation".

"We were faced by two evils", the president state, "either to dislodge its people or sign the accord and we understandably opted for the latter evil".

He said he is ready to meet Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad if such a meeting will lead to a positive result. Lebanon has been keen on Syria's security by insisting that its land "will not be a passage for any aggression against this fraternal state", he said.

Syria has rejected the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement, charging that the agreement is harmful to Lebanon's sovereignty and dangerous to the security of Syria and other Arab nations.

CSO: 4000/153

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIA, USSR CONDUCT EXERCISES IN BEKAA VALLEY

OW281834 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Beirut, 28 May (XINHUA)--A new conflict between the Lebanese Christian and Druze militias erupted in the mountainous area of Aley in the east of Beirut yesterday afternoon.

Meantime, the eastern and southern parts of Beirut were shelled and rocketed, a number of vehicles were damaged and nine people injured.

At early morning today, a ceasefire was declared by both sides. However, the security authorities have urged the people not to appear on the roads toward the mountainous area.

Meanwhile, the armed conflict between Syria and Israel in Bekaa Valley in Lebanon may break out at any moment. Since Thursday, Syria and the Soviet Union have carried on joint military exercises in Bekaa and the Golan Heights. The next day, Israel declared being on the alert and dispatched aircraft to make reconnaissance flights over Bekaa.

Although both Syria and Israel have expressed no intention of triggering a war, observers here noted that the possibility of a massive armed conflict between the two sides still exists.

CSO: 4000/153

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

SYRIAN EXERCISES END, NO SOVIET PARTICIPATION

OW291003 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] Damascus, 28 May (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Defense issued a communique here today declaring that the Syrian Armed Forces had successfully completed their annual spring maneuvers.

The communique said, "The Syrian forces proved their high capability of confronting any aggression to which they may be subjected." It added that the forces participating in the maneuvers "returned to their normal positions."

High-ranking Syrian officers said the maneuvers took place in Syria with no Soviet participation.

News reaching here from Beirut said 500 Israeli tanks, armored carriers and trucks loaded with ammunition entered Lebanon Friday and Saturday. At the same time, two Syrian armored battalions arrived in Al-Biqa' Valley from Syria.

At present, the Israeli, Syrian and PLO armed forces stationed in Lebanon have remained on alert. The United States has called on all sides concerned to exercise restraint to the maximum degree.

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens said that if Syria started hostilities, Israel would dictate their scope and direction. He said Israel would not allow itself to be drawn into a war of attrition, nor allow Syria to force Israeli Armed Forces on alert for a long time.

Syrian Prime Minister 'Abdul al-Ra'uf al-Kasm said at a meeting of provincial governors and party secretaries today that Syria would not yield to Israeli military pressure nor fear Israeli aggression.

Wafa reported that PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat presided over a PLO Higher Military Council meeting here today which discussed the tension at Al-Biqa' Valley which resulted from repeated Israeli war threats. The meeting also discussed other ways of resistance.

CSO: 4000/153

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

FATAH LEADER OPPOSES MILITARY SOLUTION TO DISCORD

OWO51832 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Beirut, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--A senior PLO leader last night voiced his opposition to a military settlement of the differences within the Fatah group and said that the aspirations for peaceful settlement could not be interpreted as a "weakness."

Speaking to about 100 Fatah leaders in Lebanon's eastern Al-Biqa' Valley, Abu Jihad [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid], deputy commander general of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces, declared that "all Palestinian people oppose a settlement, by military means, of the internal differences within the Fatah," the backbone of the PLO.

The internal strife escalated to military clashes yesterday morning when Abu Moussa's insurgents took control of a Fatah barracks in northern Al-Biqa'. The conflicting parties shelled each other with rockets for almost four hours. At least three people were killed and seven others wounded.

The clashes were finally stopped by Palestinian refugees in nearby camps, who rushed to the battle area no sooner after the start of hostilities. The demonstrators chanted, "Solidarity, no split," "One Fatah, not two," and "the liberation of homeland is our cause."

To prevent further clashes, a "contacting committee", made up of Syrian Army officers and representatives of some Palestinian organizations, was formed immediately after the fighting. A reinforced Syrian tank battalion also moved to the area.

CSO: 4000/153

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

PLO LEADERS, ALGERIAN PRESIDENT SEEK PLO UNITY

OWO61321 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir 'Arafat said in Algiers Sunday that the splittist schemes within the PLO military forces have met opposition from Palestinian fighters.

The situation has been put under control, he told the Algerian Press Agency.

On PLO-Jordan relations, 'Arafat said although there are differences over the joint statement, the PLO is determined to continue the negotiations while adhering to its stand on Palestinian and Middle East issues.

The PLO is resolved to strengthen and promote its relations with Syria, he said.

He left Algiers for Saudi Arabia Sunday after a two-hour meeting with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid.

Chadli, who had flown to Damascus after the meeting for talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad on differences within the Fatah group, told Syrian television that "we hope, through our cooperation, to help our Palestinian brothers unify their ranks." The present difficulties can be overcome through collective efforts, especially efforts by Syria, he said.

In their Sunday talks in Damascus on Palestinian problems, Deputy Commander of PLO Forces Abu Jihad and General Secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine George Habash stressed the need to adhere to the political line adopted at the 16th congress of the Palestine National Council held last February and to strengthen PLO unity against Israeli invaders.

Habash said at a mass rally in Damascus Saturday that the unity of Fatah must be strengthened and internal differences within Fatah should not be settled by military means.

CSO: 4000/153

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

ABU JIHAD SAYS PLO DISSIDENTS UNDER CONTROL

OW111144 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jun (XINHUA correspondents Rui Yingjie and Su Changhui)-- Palestinian revolutionary forces Deputy Commander General Abu Jihad [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid] declared today that the Fatah had brought under control a group of dissidents led by Colonel Abu Musa. He ruled out a PLO withdrawal from Al-Biqa'.

In an exclusive interview with XINHUA reporters in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' Valley, Jihad said the PLO forces are ready to counter Israeli offensives and the organization's political and diplomatic activities are also proceeding as usual.

In his frontline headquarters in west Al-Biqa', the deputy commander general briefed the reporters on the internal strife of the Fatah group.

"The dissidents' plot has failed because the Palestinian people and army are opposed to division and the majority of Arab countries hope for unity within the organization," he pointed out.

Abu Moustafa, commander of the Third Yarmouk Battalion, told the Chinese correspondents that the strife started in the Second Battalion and then spread to First Battalion. But only 38 people in those two battalions followed the dissident leaders, he said. "We are brothers and we can settle the differences peacefully."

He disclosed that the Fatah Revolutionary Committee would meet soon to work out what to do with the mutineers.

Referring to the PLO's relations with some Arab countries, Jihad denied the existence of grave differences, but he admitted that there are indeed some obstacles which should be cleared away with great effort. He said that "Syria, Jordan, Iraq and Palestine are on the same battlefield and the Arab forces would be weakened if they were divided."

The deputy commander general ruled out the possibility of a PLO withdrawal from Al-Biqa', saying the withdrawal would mean helping with the Reagan initiative.

He expressed the hope that "Arab countries would work out a new and unified position which can ensure the realization of the PLO's political objectives." "The Fes declaration didn't mention armed struggle, but in our view armed struggle should not be neglected while political moves are made," he stated.

CSO: 4000/153

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

EGYPT'S ABAZA ON ENERGY BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR PRC

OW231902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 23 May 83

[Text] Cairo, 23 May (XINHUA)--Egypt has tripled its power supply and is hoping to generate 23 billion kilowatt-hours of electricity during the current fiscal year ending June 30.

Minister of Electricity and Energy Muhammad Mahir Muhammad 'Uthman Abaza said that the government policy is to satisfy all energy needs of all branches of the national economy and national life. He made the statement today before leaving for China to attend a joint commission.

A great part of Egypt's power supply is produced by thermal power stations which consume large amounts of petroleum every year, and the government has set about cutting down the oil consumption in power generating to save it for export, the minister said.

The government gives priority to the use of the country's plentiful natural gas resources and 15 to 20 percent of the power supply at present is produced with the use of natural gas as fuel, he said.

The government has also drawn a program to develop nuclear energy and has taken initial steps to set up eight nuclear power stations to produce 40 percent of the country's power needs by the year 2000, he said.

He said his visit to China will be the first to [as received] paid by an Egyptian minister since President Husni Mubarak's April China tour.

He expressed the hope of strengthening cooperation with China in developing the power industry, particularly biogas energy and small hydraulic power stations.

CSO: 4000/153

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA ON 'SUCCESSFUL' CLOSE OF 19TH OAU SUMMIT

OW121441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1412 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--The 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity came to a successful close here this afternoon after four days of intensive efforts by African leaders.

The 19th summit was the largest gathering of African leaders since the birth of OAU in May 25, 1963. Among the 50 OAU member states, 49 countries attended the session. Among them 29 were represented by heads of state, one by a vice-president and two by prime ministers. The holding and the broadest attendance of the conference is considered as "a victory for Africa."

The twice-postponed 19th OAU summit, which should have been held in Tripoli, capital of Libya, last year, was delayed due to differences of African countries on the problem of Western Sahara and Chad representation. Through joint efforts by African leaders, a resolution on the problem of Western Sahara was adopted and the question of Chadian representation in OAU was resolved.

The resolution on the problem of Western Sahara adopted at the 19th OAU summit urges parties to the conflict, Morocco and the POLISARIO Front, to undertake direct negotiations with a view to bringing about a ceasefire to create the necessary conditions for a peaceful and fair referendum for self-determination of Western Sahara.

The summit unanimously recognized the Hissein Habre government as the only legal government in Chad.

The summit appointed Peter Onu, former assistant secretary general of OAU, acting secretary general until next session.

The 20th OAU summit will be held in Conakry, capital of Guinea, in May next year.

CSO: 4000/153



BRIEFS

NUCLEAR POWER STATION PROTOCOL--Damascus, 24 May (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union and Syria yesterday signed a protocol for the development of Syria's first nuclear power station. The Syrian newspaper AL BAATH said today that the protocol includes plans for Soviet geological testing to find a suitable site for a nuclear power station and the two countries' future cooperation in construction of thermal power stations. It also covers the continued construction of a high-tension wire of 220,000 voltage. The protocol was signed by the visiting Soviet deputy minister of the Power Industry and Electrification and Syrian deputy minister of electricity. [Text] [OW241622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1440 GMT 24 May 83]

ACCOUNTS OF PLANE INCIDENT--Beirut, 25 May (XINHUA)--Syrian Air Defense Forces today shot down an unmanned Israeli reconnaissance plane flying over Lebanon's Al-Biq'a Valley, Radio Beirut reported. But Israel denied the report. The Israeli Radio quoted a military spokesman as saying that Syrian planes tried to intercept the Israeli reconnaissance plane over Al-Biq'a this morning but there was no dog fight. The Israeli plane returned to its base safely, it added. In another development, the land forces of Israel and Syria in Al-Biq'a were again involved in an hour-long exchange of fire last night. Military observers here said that the Israeli and Syrian military build-up in the area had reached the "saturation point," which may trigger a large scale conflict at any time. [Text] [OW251910 Beijing XINHUA in English 1859 GMT 25 May 83]

REAGAN APPEAL FOR BAHAI MEMBERS--Tehran, 26 May (XINHUA)--Iran Wednesday rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's appeal for tolerance toward members of the Baha'i sect, saying it constituted interference in the internal affairs of Iran. Reagan urged world leaders Sunday to join him in appealing to Ayatollah Khomeini to spare the lives of members of the small Baha'i sect, whose center locates in Israel. A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said yesterday that "Iran has never prosecuted anyone on grounds of his personal beliefs, no matter what those beliefs are." The Baha'i sect whose pardon had been requested by Reagan were not being tried for their personal beliefs or their attachment to any specific creed, but for their connection with Zionism and on charges of espionage for the enemies of Muslims, the spokesman said. [Text] [OW261603 Beijing XINHUA in English 1431 GMT 26 May 83]

SYRIAN DEFENSE MINISTER WARNS ISRAEL--Damascus, 26 May (XINHUA)--Defense Minister Mustafa Talas has warned that "if Israel dares to launch an aggression, Syria would give it a resolute and proper counterattack," reported Radio Damascus today. Talas said this to the Syrian News Agency after visiting a contingent of Syrian troops. He said Israel's claim about Syrian war preparations was aimed at covering up its own aggressive intention. On the dogfight between Syrian and Israeli airplanes over Al-Biqa' yesterday, he said, "there was no real dogfight. The whole thing was simply that Syrian airplanes intercepted Israeli airplanes which violated the airspace over Syrian-controlled area." [Text] [OW270935 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 27 May 83]

PRC WOMEN'S DELEGATION IN EGYPT--Cairo, 29 May (XINHUA)--Wife of Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today met Secretary of All China Women's Federation Wu Qianheng and held friendly talks with her. Mrs Mubarak said that the president has many Chinese friends and wished Sino-Egyptian relations further development. Wu conveyed to Mrs Mubarak greetings by chairwoman of All China Women's Federation Kang Kiqing and praised President Mubarak's contributions to strengthening bilateral relations. They also exchanged experiences and ideas in the work of child education and welfare and hoped to enhance cooperation in this field. [Text] [OW291914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 29 May 83]

TROOP PULLOUT FROM LEBANON--Damascus, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--If Israel withdraws its troops from Lebanon unconditionally, Syria would do the same if the Lebanese Government and President so requests, said Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, Damascus Radio reported today. In an interview with French reporters on June 2, Al-Kasm said Syria cannot withdraw troops at present because to do so would be helpful to the United States and Israel but detrimental to the interests of the Lebanese people. Although Syrian and Israeli troops are facing each other in the Al-Biqa' Valley, war is not the only way out for a solution to the Lebanese issue unless Israel sticks to its policy of aggression while the world stands by with folded arms, the prime minister said. "If the world adopts the necessary stand against Israel, there will be no war and Israel will then inevitably withdraw its troops," he added. Al-Kasm noted that there is nothing to be mediated between Syria and Lebanon. Therefore no mediator is needed. He restated that Syria categorically rejects the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. [Text] [OW050852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0835 GMT 5 Jun 83]

'ARAFAT TALKS WITH MRS GANDHI--New Delhi, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasir 'Arafat left here this evening after holding a "friendly and cordial" talk with Mrs Indira Gandhi. Yasir 'Arafat dismissed reports of dissensions within his organisation as "greatly exaggerated" and informed India that the situation was under control, it was reported. The meeting between the two leaders took place this morning and lasted more than two hours, during which they reviewed the situation in West Asia. According to a spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry, Mrs Gandhi assured Mr 'Arafat of India's continued support for the Palestinian cause. 'Arafat told newsmen upon his departure for Democratic Yemen that he had requested Mrs Gandhi as chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement to find a solution to the Palestinian problem. [Text] [OW071950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1833 GMT 7 Jun 83]

OAU DISAGREES ON W. SAHARA--Addis Ababa, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--No compromise has been reached on the problem of Western Sahara after a four-hour debate at the enlarged bureau meeting of 21 countries of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), tonight, according to OAU sources. When Libyan leader Al-Qadhafi came out of the Africa Hall, a group of Libyan journalists declared in Arabic: "Even if the whole world is against us we shall not give up our principles!" The differences focused on the membership of the Western Arab Sahara Republic (SADR). Some countries including Libya supported the participation of the SADR at the OAU summit as a full member and some others including Morocco opposed. Informed sources said that both sides maintained their positions at today's meeting. Some observers here believe that if no compromise can be reached tomorrow OAU will probably be landed in a new deadlock. The enlarged bureau meeting will continue tomorrow morning and if no result comes out, the informal meeting of all member states will be cancelled. [Text] [OW070228 Beijing XINHUA in English 0214 GMT 7 Jun 83]

'ARAFAT VISITS DELHI--New Delhi, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat who arrived here this morning is likely to seek help from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in healing a recent rift in one of his guerrilla organizations, according to an official spokesman. An insurgence led by Colonel Abu Musa broke out in "Fatah," a unit under the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), last week in the Al-Biq'a Valley of eastern Lebanon. PLO Chairman 'Arafat has since visited Romania and Algeria and will hold crucial discussions here with Indira Gandhi about the differences in the PLO which may cause severe damage to the Palestinian liberation movement. 'Arafat was believed to have been under pressure from some of his followers to shun any political compromise in view of the worsening West Asian situation. [Text] [OW070825 Beijing XINHUA in English 0801 GMT 7 Jun 83]

OAU SUMMIT TALKS--Addis Ababa, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) Edem Kodjo said this morning that the OAU should "reach a new unity based on a new faith." Kodjo in a report to the 19th OAU summit reviewed the road the OAU has taken in the past 20 years, especially in the past 5 years since he held the post of secretary general. He said the African continent has witnessed more than 20 conflicts and lots of economic difficulties. The OAU has made remarkable contribution to preserving peace and security in Africa in spite of vicissitudes and even crises, he pointed out. He stressed that strength lies in unity. To guarantee a prosperous and powerful Africa, he called for African leaders to consider the possibility of forming an African federation or confederation, establishing an African monetary area and an African defense community. This morning's session was presided over by current OAU Chairman and Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Ethiopia Mengistu Haile Mariam. [Text] [OW100046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1641 GMT 9 Jun 83]

OAU SUMMIT OPENS--Addis Ababa, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--The twice-postponed 19th summit of the Organization of African Unity opened at Africa Hall here this evening with a participation of 49 countries except Libya. Chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council Mengistu Haile Mariam was elected by consensus the current chairman of OAU. The opening of the summit had been delayed for 2 days by the continued dispute among member states over the

legality of the membership of the POLISARIO. At a press conference held just before the convening of the summit, the POLISARIO delegation in the name of the Sahara Arab Democratic Republic announced that after consultations with OAU Chairman and President Kenya Arap Moi and in the interest of African unity, it will be "temporarily" and "voluntarily" absent from the 19th OAU summit.  
[Text] [OW090134 Beijing SINHUA in English 0121 GMT 9 Jun 83]

PLO TROOPS TO AL-BIQA'--Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--The Palestine Liberation Organization has decided to send its troops to the Al-Biqa' Valley, Lebanon, a high-ranking PLO official said. According to reports reaching here, Deputy Commander General of the Palestinian Revolutionary Forces Abu Jihad told the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE in the valley Monday that the PLO Higher Military Council will send some of its forces evacuated from the five Arab countries--Algeria, Tunisia, the Sudan, Arab Yemen and Democratic Yemen--back to the Al-Biqa' Valley to join the approximately 10,000 Palestinian troops still there. The PLO has purchased quantities of weapons, but they have not been delivered yet, he said. Jihad added that the PLO has learned from the Lebanese war that it must rely on its own military forces and must strengthen unity.  
[Text] [OW081417 Beijing XINHUA in English 1248 GMT 8 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/153

WESTERN EUROPE

UK FOILS KGB PLOT TO SMUGGLE ELECTRONIC PARTS

OW010408 Beijing XINHUA in English 0224 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] London, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--A KGB plot to smuggle micro chips and computer equipment had been foiled at Dover harbor by British customs officers, the DAILY MAIL reported today.

Packing cases containing 250,000 pounds worth of Western high technology components were last night locked away in the "impounded" sheds at the seaport. They had been seized as part of a crack-down against a KGB plot to steal British and U.S. scientific achievements and convert the know-how to Russia's advantage, said the newspaper.

The first break was reported to have come last Thursday when a lorry arriving at Sheerness was checked. Its Russian-bound cargo falsely listed on the export manifest as "car spares" was impounded and further inquiries led to Dover, a port on the English Channel.

According to the paper, the interception coincided with a promise to U.S. President Ronald Reagan from Mrs Thatcher of total backing for a huge U.S. operation code-named "Exodus". The President told the British prime minister that the Russians had launched a huge "technology collection drive" in the West this year.

The latest seizure was only the tip of a multi-billion dollar operation by the Kremlin to short-cut research, and the highly organized smuggling operations had been at the centre of the expulsions of Soviet diplomats both in Europe and Britain, the DAILY MAIL noted.

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN EUROPE

MAUROY SAYS FRANCE FAVORS DEPLOYMENT OF EUROMISSILES

OW281830 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Paris, 27 May (XINHUA)--French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said today that France "takes an unambiguous position in favour of the deployment of Euromissiles."

This is because France takes care not to allow a military disequilibrium to appear, he said.

Mauroy made the statement at a regional session of the Institute of Higher Study of National Defense in Lille.

He said, "The military potential of the Warsaw Pact has been reinforced in such a way that it would create an imbalance of force in Europe."

He insisted on the necessity of keeping a military balance, which, he said, was a "preliminary to any serious negotiations on disarmament."

Mauroy said the "permanent will" of the Soviet Union was to "extend its control further." It was from consideration of this situation that France joined the Atlantic Alliance, he said.

On the reorganization of the French Army, Mauroy said that its disposition would undoubtedly reestablish a balance to the benefit of the northern part of France.

"We believe that in fact the north plains in Western Europe is one of the corridors for possible penetration. We are considering to assign to the second military region a greater operational role," he said.

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN EUROPE

MITTERRAND URGES MISSILE BALANCE IN EUROPE

OW100155 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--French President Francois Mitterrand today said on television that the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe is necessary to maintain a nuclear equilibrium.

Mitterrand said a disequilibrium existed now in strategic nuclear weapons in Europe. He said that the Soviet Union has 350-360 SS-20 missiles which can hit within 15 minutes all military installations in an area from Norway in the North to Italy in the South.

The Soviet Union should not be allowed to have a monopoly in this field, he added.

He warned that the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on reduction of medium-range nuclear arms "will not succeed on the basis of proposals advanced by the Soviet authorities or on the zero option proposed by Reagan."

Referring to last month's summit in Williamsburg, Virginia, Mitterrand said that on the one hand it showed some signs of a beginning toward an establishment of a better international monetary system and some signs of concern about the Third World, but on the other it did not meet the expectations of thousands of workers in Third World countries.

He said he has doubts over the question of whether such an annual summit in the present form is useful.

On domestic policy, the president said he will not change the present one pursued by the government.

He said that any policy implemented through any method needs the efforts of the French people.

He stressed that it was necessary to control the state budget, reestablish an equilibrium in foreign trade and fight against inflation and unemployment.

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN EUROPE

DANISH PARLIAMENT URGES DELAY IN NATO MISSILES

OW270316 Beijing XINHUA in English 0234 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Stockholm, 26 May (XINHUA)--The Danish Parliament today passed a resolution urging the government to make efforts to postpone NATO's deployment of medium-range missiles in Europe.

According to the local press, the opposition Social Democratic-sponsored bill was adopted after a heated debate in parliament against the will of the minority government.

The resolution called on the government to try at the forthcoming NATO meeting to stop the implementation of the deployment plan until the United States and the Soviet Union have ended their negotiations in Geneva.

British and French nuclear forces should be put within the framework of arms reduction in Europe and the government must direct its efforts toward this end, it said.

Prime Minister Poul Schluter regretted the resolution. Cracks have appeared in Denmark's foreign and security policies, he noted.

The parliament also adopted a Social Democratic-sponsored bill last December, which decided to suspend in autumn this year payment for the deployment of NATO's new medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

CSO: 4000/152



WESTERN EUROPE

FRG TO GO AHEAD WITH MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PLAN

OW041431 Beijing XINHUA in English 1329 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Federal Germany will go ahead with the deployment of new medium-range U.S. missiles if the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on Euromissiles yield no specific results by the end of the year, said Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher today.

Genscher said there is no need to make a new decision on the deployment issue. In the decisive year 1983, he stated, the question is not whether it is necessary to counter the threat posed by the Soviet medium-range nuclear missiles, but how to counter it.

If the Geneva talks result in denying the West the right to deploy U.S. missiles while tolerating the deployment of Soviet missiles, this will go against the NATO double-track decision and the principle of equal security recognized by the Soviet Union, Genscher said. While the zero option proposed by the United States remains the best possible solution to the missile issue for the West, it is not the only solution, he pointed out. An interim agreement would be acceptable if it could reduce the number of medium-range missiles held by the Soviet Union and the United States to the lowest possible level, he added.

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN EUROPE

FRG DEFENSE MINISTER REJECTS USSR MISSILE THREAT

OW050808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Bonn, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--Federal German Defense Minister Manfred Woerner has said that a halt to the preparations for the deployment of new U.S. missiles by the West could not contribute to the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks on Euromissiles, DPA reported today.

On the contrary, it could only enable the Soviets to procrastinate in the talks, Woerner said in an interview with the paper WELT AM SONNTAG.

As the Geneva talks have so far made no progress, the West has stressed its determination to start deploying new medium-range U.S. missiles in Western Europe in December in compliance with the NATO double-track decision. Moscow threatened late last month to base more nuclear weapons in Europe if the United States deploys new missiles.

In response to the Soviet threat, Woerner declared that the greater the Soviet threat is, the firmer the West will be in its implementation of the double-track decision. "We are not to be blackmailed. We are extremely concerned with cooperation and peace coexistence with the Soviet Union, but we will not resign ourselves to anyone's threat," he stated.

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WESTERN EUROPE

SPAIN'S MORAN HOLDS TALKS WITH GROMYKO

OW310728 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Moscow, 30 May (XINHUA)--Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko and Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran expounded their countries' stand on some international issues during their talks and at a dinner here today.

According to TASS, Gromyko asked Spain to give attention to the Soviet initiatives on European nuclear weapons and other issues, and not to believe "certain capitals' interpretations of the Soviet stand."

Moran said that Spain shares the principles of peaceful coexistence and opposes the imposition of views upon certain countries or people from the outside.

Both foreign ministers stood for the early completion of the Madrid meeting with the adoption of a substantive final document.

A program for cultural and scientific cooperation between the USSR and Spain for 1984-1985 and an agreement between the two governments on shipping were signed today.

The Spanish foreign minister arrived here yesterday on an official visit.

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN EUROPE

#### NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY BEGINS SPRING SESSION

OW100130 Beijing XINHUA in English 0110 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Copenhagen, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--The North Atlantic Assembly [NAA] began its spring session here today to discuss security in Europe.

The NAA is an inter-parliamentary assembly of member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance, the only forum for European and North American parliamentarians to meet and discuss issues of common interest.

NAA President Dr Peter Corterier told a press conference here today that the session would discuss the U.S.-Soviet talks on nuclear weapons. A new round of talks between U.S. and Soviet negotiators on intercontinental nuclear arms as well as on medium-range missiles in Europe was called Thursday after a 10-week break.

The five committees of the assembly will discuss the Soviet submarine activities and the North European countries' response, conventional defense and confidence-building measures, the military application of space technology and the East-West economic relations.

About 130 parliamentarians from NATO member states are attending the meeting. Four Spanish delegates are present at the session for the first time. Two Japanese also take part in the meeting as observers, because Japan has close relations with the Atlantic Alliance.

Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme will make a speech at the session June 13 as the first non-member country's leader giving a speech at the NAA meeting.

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN EUROPE

#### WEST EUROPEAN UNION PARLIAMENT OPENS NEW SESSIONS

OW090721 Beijing XINHUA in English 1336 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Paris, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--A report presented to the 29th session of the parliament of the West European Union (WEU) which opened here today said that China is an essential factor in the balance of world forces.

The report, along with a draft resolution accompanying it, was presented by the political committee of the parliament for discussion by the members of the WEU Parliament. The draft resolution urged West European countries to develop trade and economic cooperation with China.

The draft also called for efforts to oppose the possible transfer of Soviet intermediate-range nuclear missiles to the Asian part of Soviet territory as a result of the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks.

The main items on the agenda are the conventional arms buildup of West European nations and their contributions to the budget of the parliament.

According to informed sources, Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander, Europe, is expected to address the session tomorrow to reiterate the plan to reinforce NATO conventional forces. If a war broke out, he held, strong and modern conventional forces would compel the enemy to plunge more troops into war and consequently to get a better idea of his intentions and postpone the use of strategic nuclear weapons. This is what is meant by raising "the nuclear threshold".

Differences exist between the United States and its European allies on the sharing of expenses among the NATO member states. Some people in the U.S. Government have blamed the West European countries for failing to increase their defense spendings sufficiently. Some West Europeans stand for "the defense of Europe" which relies more on the United States, while others favor "a European defense" which stresses independence in defense.

The session is expected to discuss the rising pacificism and neutralism in Western Europe. It is reported that most of the members of parliament believe that the development of pacificism and neutralism is harmful to the strengthening of Western defense.

The West European Union, consisting of France, Britain, Italy the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, is responsible for coordinating the defense policies, armed forces and arms production of the member countries. The parliament of the West European Union consists of deputies to the parliament of the European Commission.

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN EUROPE

# U.S. TO HELP MODERNIZE TURKISH ARMED FORCES

OW301335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Ankara, 29 May (XINHUA)--Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff John Vessey has said that the United States will work with Turkey to modernize the latter's armed forces, the Turkish News Agency ANADOLU AJANSI reported today.

Vessey was speaking to reporters during his four-day visit here. He left today after talks with Turkish President and Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces Kenan Evren and other Turkish leaders. Yesterday he attended the opening of the exercise "Adventure Express-83" which is aimed at improving coordination between Turkey and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

He said the United States is ready to cooperate with Turkey to rehabilitate the latter's industry, including the aviation industry. The purpose of his visit, he said, is to discuss the establishment of Turkey's aviation industry and the modernization of its armed forces.

In reply to a question that Turkey needs ten years and one billion U.S. dollars each year for the modernization of its armed forces, Vessey said that "we understand the needs of the Turkish armed forces" and that the Reagan administration is doing everything in its power to work out a logical aid program for Turkey.

CSO: 4000/152

WESTERN EUROPE

TURKISH SPOKESMAN CITED ON 'ISRAEL'S ATTITUDE'

OW062152 Beijing XINHUA in English 1636 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Ankara, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Turkish Foreign Ministry described Israel's attitude toward Turkey and her neighbors as one of insolence that has a bad impact on the Turkish Government, the weekly DIPLOMATIC PULSE reported today.

The spokesman was referring to Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's statement at a press conference in Brussels on June 3 in which he accused Turkey of "occupying lands belonging to a people (Kurds) who want to be independent."

He said, "Israel is a champion usurper of other nations' land. Shamir's words labeling our border operation as an occupation are ridiculous. Our operation was undertaken to prevent the attacks conducted by separationist thugs against our people and property through the knowledge, support and permission of Iraq."

Fifteen thousand Turkish soldiers, with the advance approval by Iraq, drove 30 to 40 kms into Iraq on May 26 to capture armed groups which Turkey said had made many attacks in the remote, mountainous region.

Turkey's diplomatic relations with Israel were downgraded to second secretary level in February 1981.

CSO: 4000/152



WESTERN EUROPE

PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER FETES TURKISH COUNTERPART

OW122118 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Cui Yueli, minister of public health, hosted a banquet here this evening in honor of Prof Kaya Kilicturgay, minister of health and social welfare of Turkey, and his party.

At the banquet, Cui Yueli said that the Turkish medical people are making unremitting efforts to improve the people's health and have achieved good results. The Chinese medical workers would increase the exchange with Turkish medical circles, he said.

Kilicturgay said that he was glad to have the chance here to see China's achievements in solving the health problem of a big country and to learn from China's experience in this field.

Present on the occasion were Guo Ziheng, vice-minister of public health; Ouyang Jing, vice-president of the Chinese Medical Association; Wu Jieping, president of the Chinese Academy of Medical Sciences; and Shi Dianbang, president of the Academy of Traditional Chinese Medicine.

Necdet Tezel, Turkish ambassador to China, was also on hand.

The Turkish guests arrived here yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health.

CSO: 4000/152

BRIEFS

FRANCE CONTINUES TESTS IN S. PACIFIC--Paris, 28 May (XINHUA)--Minister of Defense Charles Hernu denied today that his country has set any firm timetable for ending its nuclear test program at Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific. New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said in Wellington earlier today that the French Government has already set a firm timetable for ending these tests. Speaking over the Monte Carlo Radio today, Hernu announced that "France will continue its nuclear tests." It was reported that France exploded a nuclear device at Mururoa on May 26. The explosion caused concern in Australia, New Zealand and other Pacific countries for fear of its effects on the environment. The French Government, which attaches a great importance to the country's nuclear deterrent, recently adopted a law allocating more money for developing nuclear weapons. [Text] [OW291131 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 24 May 83]

SPANISH CP LEADER TO ITALY--Rome, 25 May (XINHUA)--Italian Communist Party General Secretary Enrico Berlinguer and visiting Spanish Communist Party General Secretary Gerardo Iglesias today met and briefed each other on the domestic situations and party work. According to a communique issued by the information bureau of the Italian Communist Party, the two sides exchanged views on peace and disarmament, the tension in the Middle East, the Mediterranean and other regions, and the danger caused by the sharpening conflicts there. They also studied the political and economic crises in Western Europe and the need to launch a powerful movement to halt the arms race and make the Geneva negotiations fruitful, the communique said. The two sides stressed the importance of seeking cooperation among all left-wing democratic and progressive forces in Europe to repulse the offensive of conservative forces and thwart the attempts to shift the crises onto the laboring people, it said. [Text] [OW260403 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 26 May 83]

FRG'S EUROMISSILE POSITION--Bonn, 27 May (XINHUA)--The Federal Republic of Germany will not change its position toward the U.S.-Soviet missile talks in Geneva, government spokesman Peter Boenisch said today. Concerning recent U.S. reports that there had been concern in West Germany about the deployment of U.S. Pershing-II missiles and that the U.S. Government should adopt a more flexible attitude in the Geneva talks, Boenisch told the German press that the United States press had not truly reflected the viewpoints of the Federal German Government. He said the FRG Government has always regarded "zero option" as the final aim, but an interim solution is also applicable if it cannot be realized. [Text] [OW281302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1228 GMT 28 May 83]

SPANISH PROTESTORS ON U.S. BASE--Madrid, 29 May (XINHUA)--More than 20,000 people demonstrated in Zaragoza today to demand the dismantling of a U.S. military base there, thus bringing to a climax the residents' movement against U.S. bases. At noon, the demonstrators formed a 14-kilometer-long "bridge for peace" in the streets, a symbol of peace and hope. They delivered to the guards of the military base a pamphlet with 60,000 signatures demanding the dismantling of the base, and a letter by a child expressing the hope for peace. Under the Spanish-U.S. friendly defense and cooperation agreement, Zaragoza, about 300 kilometers northeast of Madrid, is one of the four military bases that Spain provides for the United States. Taking part in the demonstration were also delegations from France, West Germany and Italy. [Text] [OW300820 Beijing XINHUA in English 0732 GMT 30 May 83]

SWEDISH CALL FOR STRONGER DEFENSE--Stockholm, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--A Defense Ministry report has revealed that foreign submarines, warships and planes made 85 intrusions into Swedish territorial waters and air space in 1982, the Swedish newspaper DAGENS NYHETER said today. Submarine intrusions reached a record high of 52, warship intrusions, five, mainly by Warsaw Pact countries, and plane intrusions, 28, mostly by NATO countries, according to the report. The intrusions, particularly the alleged Soviet submarine intrusions into waters off Stockholm last October, have given rise to a stronger call for a better defense. The results of an opinion poll published in the DAGENS NYHETER showed that 46 percent of people held that Sweden's defense capabilities were not strong enough. Only 29 percent of people held the same view last year. The poll also showed that 95 percent of people maintained that Sweden should have its own defense and 42 percent of them held that the main menace comes from the Soviet Union. [Text] [OW031856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 3 Jun 83]

FRENCH NATO NAVIES EXERCISE--Paris, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Naval forces of France and other NATO member states started a military exercise in the Atlantic today, the authorities of France's Brest naval base announced today. The exercise, codenamed "Ocean-Going 83", is mainly for the protection of maritime communication lines between North America and Europe. France is a NATO member state but has not taken part in its military integration. The military exercise is aimed to test the capabilities of the naval forces of NATO member countries and France in fighting a coordinated war under a strategic situation fictitious and most close to reality possible. Once the French Government decided to participate in relevant NATO agreements, it would take concerted action together with NATO forces immediately. Taking part in the exercise are 20,000 naval troops, 90 surface warships and submarines as well as 300 planes. It is scheduled to end June 17. [Text] [OW081033 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 8 Jun 83]

CSO: 4000/152

EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH PARTY LEADER CITED ON DOMESTIC SITUATION

OW010905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0740 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, May 31 (XINHUA)--Poland is coming out of its economic slump and there are some constructive social forces at work in the country, said J. Czyrek, Politburo member and member of the Secretariat of the Polish United Workers' Party today.

He said that Poland's social adversaries, although weakened and isolated have not given up. Czyrek was reporting on the socio-political situation to the 12th plenary session of the 9th party congress.

He said the party's policy is to adhere to the party line of the 9th party congress to enter into dialogue and agreement with all patriotic forces on the basis of the constitutional principles. But, there is no agreement with those forces hostile to socialist Poland because they are supported by reactionary forces of the West and "aim to anchor the anti-socialist counter-revolution for good in the political life of the country," he stressed.

To strengthen ties with the working people is now more important than ever for the party. He warned that the party should improve its style of work and the working method, and oppose factional activities within the party.

CSO: 4000/151

EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH, SFRY LEADERS MEET IN WARSAW

OW270314 Beijing XINHUA in English 0245 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Warsaw, May 26 (XINHUA)--First secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party (PZPR) and Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski met today with visiting Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the presidency of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee.

Jaruzelski informed the Yugoslav party leader of the main lines of PZPR activity in overcoming current difficulties and gradually establishing more favorable conditions for the further development of socialism in Poland. Vidic informed Jaruzelski of the international policy of the LCY and the Yugoslav Government in the struggle for peace and the development of equality-based, constructive international cooperation under the current circumstances.

Jaruzelski stressed the role of Yugoslavia in the non-aligned movement and on the international arena in general.

Both of them attached great importance to the further successful development of Yugoslav-Polish friendly cooperation in all fields.

Vidic arrived here yesterday at the head of a Yugoslav delegation to attend a session of the joint committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

CSO: 4000/151

## EASTERN EUROPE

### POLAND TO EXPAND TRADE WITH THIRD WORLD

OW111244 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jun 10 (XINHUA)--Poland has decided to upgrade its export trade value to Third World countries to 20-30 percent of its total export value by the year 1990 from the present 14 percent.

This plan is included in a program of economic cooperation with developing countries which was affirmed at a meeting of the Presidium of the Polish Government on June 6, and announced by Z. Madej, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a press conference yesterday.

He said under the program, Poland's export to the Far East is expected to be tripled by 1990.

Madej said the program is of "a long term and a package nature." The basic objective in enhancing relations with developing countries is to increase Poland's export to these countries so as to attain necessary capital for Poland to import raw materials, fuel and other commodities from developing countries, Madej said, adding that this is indispensable to the smooth going of Poland's normal economic activities.

Apart from trade, the program also includes scientific and technological cooperation with developing countries and the training of experts for these countries by Polish universities.

To overcome the present economic crisis at home and shake off the pressure caused by the economic sanctions of the West, the Polish authorities are now reshaping their economic policy. While expanding its economic and scientific and technological cooperation with the CMEA member states, Poland will make bigger strides in its cooperation with Third World countries.

Poland mainly exports to the Third World countries machinery and other equipment and imports from these countries mainly minerals, phosphorite, cotton, leather, jute, coffee, tea and cocoa.

CSO: 4000/151

EASTERN EUROPE

POLISH FILM ASSOCIATION REACTIVATED

OW111212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1110 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Warsaw, Jun 10 (XINHUA)--The Polish Film-makers' Association, one of the several hundred cultural and arts organizations suspended under the state of siege, was allowed to resume its activity from yesterday.

The decision was made in accordance with a proposal by the minister of culture, Kazimierz Zygulski.

Since the middle of last year, the ban on most of the suspended cultural and arts organizations has been lifted after tension in the country eased. Only the film-makers' and writers' associations remained under the ban because of their leaders' opposition to the policies of the Polish party and government.

According to the Polish Press Agency, the reinstatement of the Film-makers' Association became possible now after its chairman Andrzej Wajda and his entire 11-member presidium resigned last Sunday and plans were made for a national congress by November.

The Polish Writers' Union has been allowed to hold a meeting of its board on June 15 to decide its position on a series of important questions at present.

CSO: 4000/151

EASTERN EUROPE

JAVIER PEREZ DE CUELLAR ADDRESSES UNCTAD SESSION

OW071253 Beijing XINHUA in English 1221 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 6 (XINHUA)--The United National Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar today stressed the importance of economic development in developing countries to the economic recovery in developed countries.

Addressing the 6th session of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) here this afternoon, the U.N. secretary-general called for immediate measures on the issue.

"The world economic situation has never been so pressing and decisive actions should be taken for it," he said.

Stressing the south-north interdependence, he said, "One cannot foresee healthy recovery or growth in the industrial countries if the developing countries are relegated to a slow pace of economic development."

The northern economic recovery and the southern economic development should begin simultaneously, and the present session should adopt urgent measures to boost the southern economic development, he said.

He demanded the adoption of four urgent steps:

- To boost developing nations' liquidity, serious thoughts should be given to making a special allocation of special drawing rights, and reserve funds issued by the International Monetary Fund (IMF).
- Increased aid and financial flows to developing nations.
- To strengthen and stabilize commodity markets and earnings, through a "common fund."
- To roll back protectionist measures against developing countries.

CSO: 4000/151



EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIAN PRESIDENT VIEWS INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS

OW030942 Beijing XINHUA in English 0731 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, Jun 2 (XINHUA)--President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania said today that the fundamental question of the present-day world is to check the arms race and achieve disarmament, first of all, nuclear disarmament.

The president was speaking at a mass rally of 100,000 people in the city of Timisoara during his working visit to Timis County.

He said that in Europe now, efforts are more necessary than ever to stop the deployment of medium-range missiles, to remove and destroy the existing missiles and to build Europe into a zone of peace and cooperation without missiles and nuclear weapons.

Referring to the coming session of U.N. conference on trade and development in Belgrade, Ceausescu said that it will play an important role in reaching an understanding between the rich and poor countries, in giving more powerful assistance to the under-developed countries, in assuring a balanced development of the world economy and establishing a new world economic order.

CSO: 4000/151

EASTERN EUROPE

CEAUSESCU AT RCP INDUSTRY, AGRICULTURE MEETING

OW280759 Beijing XINHUA in English 0715 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 27 (XINHUA)--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party held a working session yesterday and today to discuss industry and agriculture with General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu in the chair.

At the end of the meeting, Ceausescu said that although the industrial output value in the first four months was several billion leis (one U.S. dollar equals about 4.46 leis) above plan, some products still fell short of their targets.

He said that all possible measures must be taken to guarantee the all-round fulfilment of the industrial production plan with priority going to export products, the quality of which must be improved.

He stressed that lower raw material consumption and greater economic results is an indispensable prerequisite for fulfilling the socio-economic development plan and raising the people's standard of living.

On agriculture, Ceausescu said that the output of vegetables, meat, milk and eggs was 15 percent higher than that of the corresponding period of last year. But the dry spell of several months in the southeastern part of the country has brought serious difficulties to grain production this year. To guarantee high and stable yield under all weather conditions, resolute measures must be taken to expand the acreage of irrigated land to four million hectares by 1985, he said.

CSO: 4000/151

EASTERN EUROPE

ROMANIA'S CEAUSESCU MEETS 'ARAFAT, PLEDGES SUPPORT

OWO42044 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, Jun 4 (XINHUA)--Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu pledged here today that the Romanian Communist Party, government and people would continue their full support for the just cause of the Palestinian people in the political, diplomatic, material and moral domains.

Ceausescu made the commitment while meeting Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

On the occasion, Ceausescu and 'Arafat stressed that the basis for an overall, just and lasting peace in the Middle East lies in Israel's pullout from the Arab lands including Jerusalem it has occupied since the 1967 war, a solution to the Palestinian problem and the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and their right to establish their own independent state. They also discussed recent developments in Lebanon.

On behalf of the Palestinian people and the Palestine Liberation Organization, 'Arafat extended the most sincere thanks to the Romanian party, government and people and Ceausescu himself for their constant support for the Palestinian people's just struggle against the Israeli aggression.

'Arafat, who arrived here yesterday for an official visit to Romania at the invitation of Ceausescu, left here today.

CSO: 4000/151

EASTERN EUROPE

WEST GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS ROMANIA

OW020739 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Text] Bucharest, Jun 1 (XINHUA)--To consolidate peace, the principles of national independence and non-interference in internal affairs must be strictly respected, and all problems should be resolved peacefully and through negotiations, without the use of or the threat of force.

This is said by foreign ministers of the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) and Romania in a joint communique following a visit on May 31 and June 1 to Romania by vice chancellor and foreign minister of FRG Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

During his stay in Romania, Genscher held talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and his Romanian counterpart Stefan Andrei.

The joint communique predicted the possibility of the Madrid meeting of the European Security Conference to attain positive results. It called for every effort to be made for an early solution to the problems of European security and the conclusion of a substantial and balanced final document. The two foreign ministers believed that a successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and the convening of a conference of trust and disarmament in Europe would expedite the process of detente and cooperation.

The joint communique said both sides mainly discussed the issue of intermediate range missiles and called for an early agreement at the Geneva disarmament talks, and a reduction in conventional military forces.

On bilateral relations, the communique pointed out that the governments of the two countries resolved to do everything to enhance their trade and economic cooperation, improve their trade structures, expand bilateral cooperation in the finance, science and technology and cultural fields.

CSO: 4000/151

EASTERN EUROPE

SFRY, BANGLADESH ISSUE JOINT COMMUNIQUE

OW112319 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, Jun 11 (XINHUA)--A joint communique issued by Yugoslavia and Bangladesh here today stressed the need for taking immediate measures and actions aimed at checking further deterioration of the international situation and eliminating all forms of outside pressure and intervention.

The communique, issued at the end of Bangladesh Premier Hussain Mohammad Ershad's official visit to Yugoslavia beginning June 8, said the two sides expressed concern over the aggravation of the crises in the Middle East, Southwest and Southeast Asia, southern Africa, Central America and elsewhere.

Both sides stressed that a comprehensive, lasting and just solution to the Middle East crisis required unconditional Israeli withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied since 1967 and the realization of the inalienable national rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to their own state and the recognition of the PLO as their sole legitimate representative.

The two sides emphasized the need for solving the crises in Afghanistan and Kampuchea by peaceful means in keeping with the relevant U.N. resolutions and nonaligned movement decisions which demand the withdrawal of foreign troops, non-interference in the internal affairs of these countries and full respect for the territorial integrity, sovereignty, nonaligned status and the right to self-determination of the two countries.

The two sides held that the international community should make greater efforts to start global negotiations to set up a new international economic order.

Both sides expressed their readiness for and interest in cooperation in the fields of energy, communication, agriculture, natural gas and oil exploration and petro-chemical industry.

CSO: 4000/151

## EASTERN EUROPE

### BRIEFS

POLISH CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS--Warsaw, 31 May (XINHUA)--Jozef Czyrek, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, stressed today that church-state relations should be constructive and in the interests of the People's Republic of Poland. He made the remarks in a report on "key problems of the socio-political situation and directions of party activities" at the 12th plenary session of the party Central Committee. Referring to Pope John Paul II's forthcoming visit to Poland, Czyrek expressed the hope that "the visit will contribute, in accord with the declared intentions of the Polish Government and the Episcopate, to strengthening social peace and national accord." [Text] [OW010346 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 1 Jun 83]

WARSAW PROTESTS ILO DECISION--Warsaw, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--The Polish Government has issued a statement in protest against a decision of the International Labour Organization (ILO) to refer the "Poland question" to a so-called investigation committee, according to press reports here today. Polish representative to the U.N. office in Geneva S. Torbanski handed the statement yesterday to Francis Blanchard, director-general of the International Labour Office. The statement said, "The Polish Government flatly reject the groundless decision of the ILO administrative council that is an interference in Poland's internal affairs. As a protest, Poland will not attend the coming 69th regular session of the ILO. If the above decision is put into practice, the Polish Government will suspend its cooperation with the ILO." The statement stressed that Poland will see what attitude the ILO would take on Poland, and will also reserve the right to take corresponding steps. [Text] [OW020839 Beijing XINHUA in English 0721 GMT 2 Jun 83]

'SOYUZ-83' EXERCISE--Warsaw, 4 Jun (XINHUA)--The "Soyuz-83" staff and command military exercise of the Warsaw Treaty Organization Allied Armies and Fleets was held today on the territory of the German Democratic Republic, Poland and Czechoslovakia as well as in the South Baltic Sea, according to the Polish News Agency. Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, and Soviet Marshal Viktor G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Treaty Allied Forces, visited the Polish army operations staffs. They heard reports by the commanders and watched the performance of soldiers in the sphere of perfecting the organization and coordination of the higher staffs of the allied armies during joint operations. The exercise was held at a time when no progress was made at

the Soviet-U.S. negotiations on Euro-missiles and the United States has decided to deploy MX missiles in Western Europe. [Text] [OW050252 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237 GMT 5 Jun 83]

POLISH SMUGGLING RING--Warsaw, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--The Polish police recently arrested 59 smugglers belonging to one group that had smuggled 55 million zlotys' worth of silver out of the country between 1980 and 1982, according to the Polish Press Agency. They had shipped the silver to Brussels, Cairo, Vienna and other places. In addition to silver, the agency said, they also smuggled narcotics and Polish art works out of the country. The arrested include 24 private enterprise owners, 23 staff members or pilots of the Polish airline, and one Yugoslav citizen. [Text] [OW111548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 11 Jun 83]

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### INTELLECTUALS' CONTRIBUTIONS TO REVOLUTION PRAISED

Shanghai MINZHU YU FAZHI [DEMOCRACY AND LEGAL SYSTEM] in Chinese No 2, 83, 15 Feb 83, pp 18-19

[Article by Wang Ruwang [3769 5387 2598]: "The Relationship of Intellectuals to the 'Tails'"]

[Text] Why, for a long time, have intellectuals been portrayed as creatures with "tails" between their legs? For example, with regard to the intellectuals, there have been such statements as "they have become cocky again," "they are living a life with tails between their legs," and "if they want to turn over a new leaf in life, they must get rid of their tails." Deep down in the hearts of those who view intellectuals in this way, the intellectuals are merely "creatures of the third kind" or mammals with tails between their legs. Even when they were jokingly likening the intellectuals to that Monkey King in the novel "Pilgrimage to the West," who must be brought under control by chanting a magic formula for tightening up the golden hoop over his head, they still could not forget to mention his tail despite the fact that he is capable of 36 changes, alluding that his tail still cannot escape the attention of a tri-eyed god after he disappeared and turned himself into a temple and his tail into a flagpole at its back. This means that even if the intellectuals are like that Monkey King capable of surviving that blazing alchemic stove set up by the supreme god, they still cannot get rid of the tails as "a symbol of infamy for the rest of their lives." Since the intellectuals are regarded as alien elements, and since they are not trusted for fear that they may gang up in doing something mischievous, every conceivable effort has been made to bring under surveillance their ideological activities and new movements. Those in authority even wanted to do some research on the meaning of insinuations and hints dropped by the intellectuals. Their aim was to ferret out thoughts between the lines that smack of offensive to their superiors, or spell trouble for those in power. This is why the literary and artistic circles and the theoretical front have fallen victim to each political movement or have become inevitable targets of criticism. It seems that these tails will never part company with the intellectuals. This is why we must study the relationship of intellectuals to the tails as a new subject of discussion in the "sphere of knowledge."

Why should the intellectuals be portrayed as "alien" elements? This is the "root" of the problem that must first be removed, before any sincere efforts



can be made to remove the "root cause" of why the intellectuals are portrayed as creatures with tails between their legs.

The root cause of the problem can be traced back to the 1950's, or a period in which our party viewed the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie as the principle contradiction in socialist China, and intellectuals as supporters of the bourgeoisie who were called bourgeois intellectuals for short. Those who controlled a vast amount of means of production were called part of the big bourgeoisie while others who controlled much less than that were dubbed members of the petty bourgeoisie. It was said that there were some bourgeois intellectuals who had no means of production in their control. The only thing they had was knowledge. Despite this fact, the principle of defining the big and lesser bourgeoisie still reigns supreme over their life. Later, out of that principle came the contention that those intellectuals who know more than others are more reactionary than others. Soon all means of production were nationalized as a result of the merge of private and state enterprises. Finally, the only asset that was yet to be delivered to the state was the knowledge in the possession of intellectuals. At that time, in the footsteps of this merge came a call for carrying out the struggle to uphold the proletariat and eliminate the capitalists and to enhance the "theory of continued revolution." In the course of this struggle, efforts were being made to expropriate that "asset" in the minds of intellectuals as a "matter of urgency" or something inevitable. Subsequently, a movement to discredit a certain number of intellectuals took shape. Its aim was to brainwash them in the name of dictatorship, and in economic terms, it meant to freeze their "assets."

This realistic search for truth from history will lead us to understand that nothing is more reactionary and ridiculous than the slogan invented by Zhang Chunqiao which says that "those more knowledgeable are more reactionary." This is actually the product of an erroneous ideological system whose component parts include the theory of continued revolution, which calls the bourgeoisie a reactionary class without any attributes of dual character, and the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie the principal contradiction in our society. Under this theory, all cultures including "education" were made to bear the "bourgeoisie" tag. If the aforementioned component parts were not equipped with a "catalyst," which was responsible for translating that erroneous slogan into an erroneous action, its harmful effect on the country and people might not have been so serious and widespread. This "catalyst" was made up of the theory of class origin based on the feudal blood relationships, "ruthless attacks and cruel struggles." The result was pushing the mistake to the extreme, thus causing physical and mental damage to a considerable number of intellectuals. In this atmosphere, was it possible for a hundred schools of thought to contend and a hundred flowers to flourish, and for them to write whatever they wanted and to enjoy free expression of their creative views? Was it possible for them to change their world outlook through the application of Marxism-Leninism as a rule for that purpose?

It can be said that that past theoretical and practical approach to regard culture and intellectuals as something worthless is actually a profile of the aforementioned ideological system or a concentrated form of its expression. Today as we are making efforts to bring order out of chaos and to restore the

intellectuals to the status they have enjoyed in the past, that ideological system must be thoroughly criticized. Otherwise, we will be unable to quell such harangues as "lavish praise of intellectuals would result in making them cocky again," "a lack of culture will in no way prevent us from realizing the 'four modernizations' and building a socialist spiritual civilization," "it is agreeable to let the middle-aged and younger people enter the leading bodies but unthinkable to allow the intellectuals to become no. one leaders." Were these shoutings that were frequently heard in 1982? Zhang Chunqiao's slogan that "those more knowledgeable are more reactionary" should be criticized as the most reactionary harangue in the world. (The term "reactionary" here means preventing society from making progress and setting back the wheel of history.) As a matter of fact, the previously mentioned ideas and sentimental expressions hostile to cultures and intellectuals are variants of Zhang Chunqiao's slogan which come from the same source, although they cannot be called a "reactionary" ideology.

Another basis for accusing the intellectuals of being reactionary and unable to break ties with the bourgeoisie is education they have received from the bourgeois schools whose students were once called bourgeois intellectuals with no exception. In this connection, they have put to use the following three absolute and simple metaphysical logics: First, all schools before liberation, including those in foreign countries should be categorized as part of bourgeois education despite the fact that there is no way to distinguish between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie with regard to courses in physics, mathematics, astronomy, geography, biology, and chemistry. Second, schools of the old days belong to the bourgeoisie, and everything they teach must be banned despite the fact that some of the courses they have offered are still useful to us. Third, through the adoption of the bourgeois teaching methods, schools will tend to produce students loyal to the bourgeoisie for the rest of their lives. At any rate, schools are places for disseminating cultural knowledge and life-sustaining skills, and a relay station for passing on human spiritual civilization from generation to generation. Now let us take a look at the evaluation of the old schools by Lenin: "Some people said that schools of the old days were institutions dedicated to disseminating book knowledge, disciplining students in a coercive way, and to enhancing the mechanical ways of learning. That is right. But we must never forget to distinguish things from those in old schools that are still useful to us, and we must be good at selecting those from the old schools that are essential to communism. This is because the proletarian culture should be regarded as the melting pot of knowledge created by the oppressed people in capitalist, landlord and bureaucratic societies."

Contrary to Lenin's teaching that the old schools contained things "essential to communism," we have mistakenly dealt a fatal blow to them by denouncing them as headquarters for fostering reactionary ideologies (or training bourgeois intellectuals). This approach has nothing in common with Lenin's teaching.

Of the role played by the intellectuals in the revolutionary movement, Lenin said at the beginning of the founding of the Bolshevik Party (1902): "As we have said in the past, workers can in no way produce any social democratic ideas which were imported from foreign countries. History of various countries proves that relying on its own strength, the working class at best can produce

only unionism but not those socialist doctrines which grow out of philosophical, historical and economic theories advanced by the educated people of bourgeois origin or intellectuals. As far as their social status is concerned, Marx and Engels, cofounders of modern scientific socialism, were also intellectuals of bourgeois origin." (Quotations from "What To Do?")

From Lenin's "historical proof of various countries," I can now say that his thesis in this connection can be fully vindicated by the history of the Chinese revolution. Not long ago, Comrade Lu Dingyi [7120 1353 0001] conveyed the following two well-known facts to the National Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference: First, revolutionary intellectuals played a key role in pioneering and founding our Red Army and Soviet Zone; second, after the first great revolution suffered defeat, and the central bureau of the party and its branches in Shanghai were almost wiped out, a group of non-party communists represented by Sung Chingling, He Xiangning, Lu Xun, Shen Junru, Zou Taofen, and Tao Xingzhi suddenly came forward to promote the communist doctrine for national salvation and to propagate the communist world outlook. All these revolutionary forerunners were intellectuals.

Yes, Lenin also called them "bourgeois intellectuals." But in this case, he conveyed nothing that smacks of "discrimination" against intellectuals. His statement in this respect is a strong repudiation of the theory of class origin. However, Lenin could never imagine that in the communist movement that lied ahead, there would emerge individuals who would regard "bourgeois" elements as criminals, a label, and tails unworthy of mention by mankind. Nor could he imagine that all intellectuals trained before and after liberation were all crucified as bourgeois elements. Lenin's intention of prefixing intellectuals with "bourgeois" as an indication of "their social status" refers only to "those well-educated intellectuals of bourgeois origin." By emphasizing this point twice, he had the intention to prevent a possible misunderstanding of intellectuals as individuals with status equivalent to the bourgeoisie or the misinterpretation of knowledge as a yardstick for evaluating their family background. It is beyond the imagination that nearly half a century later after this article was published, and after the Communist Party in this country has taken control of the political power, this misunderstanding still cannot be avoided. It is not only a misunderstanding of Lenin's teaching but a mistake to shelve it for several decades before someone can daringly come forward to publicize it. The same is true of Comrade Lu Dingyi's statement of truth, which was not made public until now.

The fact that the Party Central Committee, the 12th Party Congress, and the newly proclaimed constitution have granted the intellectuals the same status as that of workers and peasants really represents a giant step forward in bringing order out of chaos. It is a transformation of historical significance. But the effort to put intellectuals on a par with workers and peasants cannot expect a smooth sailing. There are still some people not reconciled to this trend although they are not necessarily believers in the fallacy that "those more knowledgeable are more reactionary." It is also not surprising to hear those who are proud of being country bumpkins, nonprofessionals and illiterate grumble that "excessive praise of intellectuals would result in making them cocky again."

A mere review of the so-called dubious and entangled relationship of intellectuals to the tails would evoke a loud laughter. The fact that some people are still interested in implementing the obscuratist policy, and sparing no effort to set the wheel of human history backward to the cave dwellers days of ignorance, illiteracy, and superstition indicates that they are still in the primitive stage of human civilization marked by "tails" symbolic of ignorance, backwardness, and barbarism.

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CSO: 4005/766

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SELF-EDUCATED STUDENTS MAY TAKE COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS

OW261131 Beijing XINHUA in English 0807 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 May (XINHUA)--Self-educated young people and adults who do not attend college can acquire university diplomas by passing special equivalency examinations, a new system now being promoted in China.

He Dongchang, chairman of the National Examination Guidance Committee for self-taught students of college courses, announced at the committee's first meeting that 20 provincial-level examination committees have been or will soon be set up.

The four-day meeting closed here today.

He Dongchang, also minister of education, said China's higher education is composed of full-time universities, various adult higher education institutions and the self-study qualification examination system.

The Education Ministry stipulates that all citizens of the People's Republic of China may apply for the equivalency examinations without limit of age or education.

The examinations have been tried in the past two years in the cities of Beijing, Shanghai and Tianjin and Liaoning Province, where over 12,000 people have received single-course qualification certificates. So far examinations on 42 specialities have been given.

Examinees are given a certificate after passing a test on one subject. Those who earn the required number of certificates are granted a diploma equivalent to that of regular two- or four-year college graduates.

Besides the already received certificates, another 70,000 people, over 90 percent being in-service workers and staff members, sat for such examinations in the four sites in the past two months.

Most are aged 26-35, the oldest being 75 and the youngest 17.

In addition to teaching themselves, the examinees may also study in spare-time classes run by their work units, colleges, democratic parties or individuals.

Local radio and television stations have opened special courses for them.

The examinations are supervised by regular colleges so as to guarantee quality. Examination papers have been prepared and corrected by 700 professors and lecturers of 21 colleges in Beijing.

The National Examination Guidance Committee, set up May 3, 1983, with the approval of the State Council, formulates unified standards of the examinations and carry out research in this field.

The 29 committee members are mainly university presidents, scholars and professors.

CSO: 4000/149

'LEFTIST INFLUENCE' OF DESPISING KNOWLEDGE, INTELLECTUALS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by staff reporter Jiang Hanzhen [5592 3211 4631]: "What Does Jiang Yongxu's Experience Tell Us? Do Not Underestimate the "Leftist" Influence of Despising Knowledge and Discriminating Against Intellectuals"]

[Text] Ever since the beginning of the discussion over "what does Jiang Yongxu's experience tell us?" this newspaper has received over 1,000 reader's letters. The vast number of readers deeply sympathized with Jiang Yongxu's experience and severely criticized the action taken by the plant where Jiang Yongxu works. Many readers, in analyzing the reasons for his being excluded and attacked, pointed out that one cannot underestimate the "leftist" influence of despising knowledge and discriminating against intellectuals. To truly implement on a solid basis the policy toward the intellectuals requires not only solving the problem of ideological understanding but also carrying out the necessary organizational consolidation. Otherwise, even if we solve the problem of Jiang Yongxu, there will be problems of Li Yongxu or Zhang Yongxu.

These readers' analysis struck at the root of the problem. This reporter recently visited the Hengyang Diesel Vehicle Repair and Manufacturing Plant. What I saw and heard show that, as the readers had pointed out, the exclusion and attack of Jiang Yongxu is not isolated and accidental.

The Hengyang Diesel Vehicle Repair and Manufacturing Plant now has a staff of 1,048. There are only 18 university graduates, constituting 1.71 percent of the plant's total personnel. This should be an extremely valuable force, yet the reality is very different.

Qiu Qiayou [6726 3174 0147], an engineering technician and a 1959 university graduate, was all along responsible for the technical work of a major product of the plant. He was usually taciturn and worked hard. The leadership of the plant considered his good, solid style of work a "shortcoming," saying that his "ideology was backward and he did not pay attention to politics." They did not commend him for his ability to fulfill his duties, nor did they raise his wages. Enraged, Qiu went to Hong Kong. There have been several similar incidents in the past few years and several good people have left one after the other.

Engineer Peng Yi was assigned to work in that plant in 1956. He made outstanding contributions to production and was generally recognized as the "technical authority" of the plant. His outstanding work won him the trust of his fellow workers. But when wages were readjusted in 1980, the former secretary of the party committee insisted on denying Peng Yi's promotion. Peng Yi knew that the leadership was not interested in him and he requested a transfer from the plant. The secretary went so far as to say, "Some people cock their tails and want to leave. If you want to leave, then leave. The earth will rotate as usual after you go!" When Peng Yi bade goodbye to his comrades, he said with tears in his eyes, "I have worked here for over 10 years and I really cannot bear to leave. It is they who force me to leave."

"The earth will rotate as usual after you leave!" Such "bold words" which despise knowledge and exclude the intellectuals cannot replace science. Conversely, they will be punished by science. The quality of engineer Deng Fen's trial production of the Maz crankshaft is reliable and customers using the products manufactured according to his technical requirements are very satisfied. Yet because he had made a statement expressing his displeasure of the "Gang of Four," he was criticized. The leader said, "Your thinking is reactionary. Even if you, the capitalist authority, quits, we can still make the Maz crankshaft!" Under the direction of the former plant director, about 700 crankshafts were blindly and foolhardily produced. They were reported to be totally useless and the plant incurred a loss of over 800,000 yuan. What is regrettable is that the consequences caused by their ignorance and disrespect for science have not made them wiser. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, they are still excluding the intellectuals. The production of that plant at present is not good and it is suffering heavy losses. Many engineers are worried but are unable to do anything as the plant leadership does not want to rely on them to change the situation in the plant. One engineer told this reporter that he wanted to popularize a new technique, but he did not have the position or the authority. Matters of production and technology involve several workshops and if only on one of the directors disapproves, he cannot begin his work. There is also an engineer who was the earliest to join the plant. He was frequently asked by other units to solve technical problems; however, at present, the plant has made no arrangements for him to work and has just let him "sit idle."

While failing to rely heavily on the scientific and technical personnel for production technology, the plant also does not give their livelihood the concern and care it ought to have. A concerned comrade brought me to the home of Li Bailin, the assistant chief engineer. Li Bailin lives in a bungalow which had previously been used to store pig fodder and which faces the cooking range of the mess hall. Since it is downhill from the cooking range, one can imagine what it is like when ashes from the range are discharged and when the wind blows. No wonder some people in the plant say, "The assistant chief lives in a heap of ashes." There are no sofas or cabinets in the assistant chief's house, but there is a modern electric fan and one can see clearly that this was bought for the purpose of "combating the high temperatures" during the long hot summer. The plant has in the last few years built many new housing units. Li Bailin, taking the whole situation into consideration, had not requested a unit. Yet his perseverance and patience has instead become the reason for not allotting him a new unit: "The assistant chief has not requested a unit!"



As early as the National Science Conference of 1978, Comrade Deng Xiaoping pointed out that the great majority of the intellectuals had become part of the proletariat and newspapers of various localities had written extensively on this question. The 5th National People's Congress had already written into the new constitution the statement that "the enterprise of socialist construction must depend on the workers, peasants and intellectuals." Surprisingly, the leadership of this plant does not know about all this. They still consider the intellectuals to be targets of "unity, education and reform." After the Jiang Yongxu incident, the unit in charge at a higher level demanded that the plant leadership seriously study the report given by Comrade Hu Yaobang at the meeting to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Marx's death. By this time, they have heard that the general secretary of the party has specifically stressed that knowledge should receive special attention and that the intellectuals should be respected. It is as if they had awoken from their dreams.

The leading comrades of this plant had been deprived of their privilege to receive an education under the old society. The educational level of the secretary of the party committee is comparable to that of middle school, while that of the director in charge of production and technology is comparable to that of primary school. After liberation, they were gradually brought into leadership positions. Under the ideological direction of "taking class struggle as the key link," they had not earnestly acquired an education and knowledge and we cannot blame them for that. The problem is that after the smashing of the "Gang of Four", especially after the 12th National Party Congress, they still would not read books or newspapers and study. You say that there is the need to master intellectual work, yet they say; "I do not have an education, but aren't we still the plant directors?" Up to this time, no one single leading comrade can fully understand a production blueprint. Last year, Hengyang instituted an examination on political theory for the leading cadres of some large enterprises and the leadership of that plant ranked last.

Because of the request of the broad masses in that plant, the higher level party committee decided to reorganize the plant's leading body. At present, the whole plant is deliberating on the new candidates for leadership. Through the Jiang Yongxu incident, many comrades deeply feel that the misfortune of the plant is backwardness and ignorance. If despising knowledge and intellectuals continues, the four modernizations will burst like a bubble. During the election of the new leading body, the broad masses demand that new comrades who possess both skill and virtue, who are young and strong, and who are not afraid to bring forth new ideas should be placed in leading positions.

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CSO: 4005/776

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

INTELLECTUALS ARE NOT ALWAYS 'COCKY'

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 5

[Article by Sun Cang [1327 0227]: "Intellectuals and Getting Cocky"]

[Text] For a long time it seemed as if "tails" were firmly stuck to intellectuals. Up to now there are people who at every turn still charge intellectuals with "cockiness." Of the various biases in the treatment of intellectuals, this is one that is deep rooted.

So long as history and present conditions are studied realistically, this conclusion will be reached: speaking of intellectuals overall, the charge of "cockiness" is untenable in any case. Within the 20 year period beginning with the anti-rightist campaign of 1957 up to the smashing of the "Gang of Four," without even mentioning the distant past, the circumstances of intellectuals were different in one political movement after another from one year to the next. These circumstances ranged from their being the targets of educational transformation to being reduced to "low life," and from being unable to publish their ideas to being deprived of their basic right to work. There is certainly no need to mention their physical suffering and mental humiliation. This history, fresh in our minds, explains that what intellectuals went through were lives that were in constant states of anxiety, so where could there have been any cockiness?

After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, order was brought out of chaos, the party's policy for intellectuals was gradually restored and implemented, and the plight of intellectuals was somewhat improved. Nevertheless, in view of situations reported at various localities, problems are far from being resolved. It seems that among a sector of cadres the various biases towards intellectuals are still intact. There are still frequent reports that intellectuals are being discriminated against, attacked, and persecuted. The incidents that occurred at Human University, the Guangxi Art Institute, the Sichuan Teachers College, and the Beijing No. Seven Chemical Plant are merely a few examples that expose these biases. It can be said that even though the Party Central Committee is now repeatedly emphasizing the correct attitude towards knowledge and the intellectuals, the intellectuals' state of affairs has not yet reached the point where they can fully play active roles with peace of mind and freedom from all doubts, certainly not to mention their being "very cocky."

This so called "cockiness" is nothing more than another way to say arrogance. It should be acknowledged that some intellectuals do consider themselves learned and wiser than other people. They can be quite haughty, so much so that they are arrogant and conceited, and think themselves to be the wisest people in the world; they look down on workers and peasants, despise manual labor, and among themselves are mutually exclusive. Nevertheless, this kind of shortcoming occurs among a few people and cannot be representative of intellectuals as a whole, just as the shortcomings of a few workers cannot be attributed to the working class. In fact, this weakness, arrogance, is not peculiar to intellectuals alone. Comrade Mao Zedong stated that "workers and peasants, because of their honorable class origins, can show disdain for intellectuals; intellectuals can show disdain for workers and peasants because they have some knowledge." "Even age can become a tool of conceit: young people can look down on older people because they are bright and capable, while older people can look down on younger people because they are already rich in experience." "This clearly explains that there is no inevitable link between intellectuals and "cockiness." Any person who lacks self-knowledge can become blind, and the weakness of arrogance will then emerge. To charge the intellectuals alone is unreasonable and unfair.

What does need to be pointed out is that the reason why some people always link "cockiness" with intellectuals is because, generally speaking, intellectuals possess rather high capacities for analysis and judgment, they are often accustomed to independent thought, and are unwilling to follow blindly. This does not well suite the tastes of some leading cadres. If intellectuals make better suggestions or defend someone against an injustice, they can then be easily denounced as being "arrogant and conceited" and who will "defy leadership." This situation is not so much the result of some intellectuals being "cocky" as it is some leading cadres being like "tigers whose backsides no one dares to touch."

In short, no one should be "cocky," and no one should again label intellectuals as being "cocky."

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CSO: 4005/780

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PROFESSORS' INTERVENTION IN POLITICS EXAMINED

Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Bao Lin [7637 2651]: "On 'Professors' Intervention in Politics'"]

[Text] Recently, the newspaper published consecutively several professors' "indictment of the party committee" letters. Then, some people tepidly commented, "The newspaper is advocating the 'professors' intervention in politics'."

Chinese intellectuals, especially professors, generally do not "intervene in politics." All they want is a quiet desk to carry out the teaching and research work which they dearly love. But reality is not always rational. "Politics" is national affairs and every man has a share of responsibility for important affairs of the country. Why should not the professors "intervene"? That Chinese professors do not "intervene in politics" is caused by many complex historical and social factors; and judging from the history of the last 20-30 years, it is closely related to the kind of erroneous policy toward intellectuals.

Ever since the founding of the nation, professors have indeed "intervened" in politics. That was in the early spring of 1957 when "after suddenly getting warm, the weather turned cold again;" everyone's memory of the consequences is still fresh. Because of that painful lesson, people have become even more careful. Nevertheless, since the Third Plenary Session of the [11th] Party Central Committee, professors have once again become active. This time, although no one has called for "the airing of one's views freely," yet on different occasions, people are using various ways to express their political views and to expose problems.

Is the professors' "intervention in politics" good or bad? As long as there is no bias, the answer is naturally the former, because this shows that the party's policy toward the intellectuals has increasingly taken root in the people's minds, that the intellectual circles believe that the party sincerely listens to everybody's opinions, that our political life is gradually becoming normal, and that the intellectuals possess a strong sense of duty and dedication.

Naturally, incidents such as the professors' "indictment" also reveal another side of the problem: despite the party Central Committee's repeated emphasis on implementing on a solid basis the policy toward intellectuals, there are still within the party those who shut their eyes and block their ears and continue to lord it over their small circle. To these "lords of small kingdoms," the professors' "intervention" is no less than an excellent dose of medicine which can rudely waken those people.

Moving from the professors' non-"intervention in politics" to their "intervention in politics" is an advance in history. In recent reforms of various provincial and municipal organizations, we saw many advanced intellectuals, including professors and associate professors, joining the leading bodies of the party and government. This clearly shows that the intellectuals are not only "intervening in politics," but are also "engaging in politics." No matter how some people may talk and criticize, this trend will be difficult to change.

12380

CSO: 4005/776

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NGAPOI NGAWANG JIGMI COMMENTS ON 'ONE XIZANG'

HK280518 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 28 May 83

["Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme Said That the Idea of 'One China, One Taiwan, One Xizang' Does Not Enjoy Popular Support"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 28 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Xizang Autonomous Regional People's Congress, said that in some foreign regions some people want to cook up "one China, one Taiwan" and that some are for "one China, one Taiwan, and one Xizang." What is called "one Xizang" means the vain attempt to effect the "independence of Xizang" and to separate Xizang from the big family of the motherland. And this is absolutely not allowed, nor can it be realized. Even in old China, when the central government was so rotten and inefficient, the intrigue of the imperialists to produce the "independence of Xizang" was still to no avail; and today, when the People's Republic of China is strong, it is simply a delusion to indulge in activities of creating the "independence of Xizang." Among those who followed the wrong idea of the "independence of Xizang" in the past, more and more of them now recognize that this path is misleading and can lead to nowhere. This has shown that the idea of "one China, one Taiwan, one Xizang" does not enjoy popular support and is doomed to failure.

These words are contained in an article published in GUANGMING RIBAO which was written by Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme in commemoration of the 32d anniversary of the signing of the agreement on the peaceful liberation of Xizang.

He said that Xizang is an inseparable part of the People's Republic of China. In the long course of the development of history, the people of Xizang deeply realize that the unification of the motherland and the unity of various nationalities are the guarantee for Xizang's stability, peace, and progress. Xizang cannot be flourishing and prosperous without the unification, affluence, and strength of the motherland.

CSO: 4005/872

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HONG KONG BARRISTER ON LEGAL SYSTEM

OW121324 Beijing XINHUA in English 1310 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Percy Chen, aged 82, a retired barrister in Hong Kong, said in an interview here today that he was impressed by Premier Zhao Ziyang's remarks on the enforcement of law in his government work report.

Chen is attending the first session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference as a representative from Hong Kong.

Quoting Premier Zhao's statement that leading members of government economic departments and other economic organizations should learn to supervise economic activities by legal means, he said, "This is very important for China's modernization."

With management responsibility systems of various forms now introduced in most state industrial and commercial enterprises and the system of collective operation or contracted operation by workers and staff members collectively or individually coming into being, he said, more and more economic activities are connected with law. "So it is imperative to speed up economic and administrative legislation as the premier stated in his report," he said.

"The Chinese were not used to legal papers in the old days," he said. "A deal could be made by a handshake. This will not do in modern times."

Born in Trinidad in 1901, Chen attended school and university in England where he was admitted to the bar. Later he returned to China.

"When talking about China's legal system, one should always keep in mind that the ending of feudalism in this country is a fairly recent thing," he said. "In old China, there was almost no system of law, procedure and principle whatsoever. A complete system could not be built up overnight."

He said that China had made rapid progress in legislation in recent years. The most outstanding characteristic about the present Chinese laws, he said, is that "they are close to the people."

"I'm a little bit unorthodox," he said. "I think the system of law that is closest to the people is the type of law that produces the most justice."

"If the law is too far away from the people, you don't get truth and, after all, in order to achieve justice you must have truth," he explained.

By "close to the people," he referred to the content and language of the law as well as the procedure. "The language should not be too judicial to be understood by the people in general," he said.

Percy Chen is concerned with the Chinese civil law which is now being drafted. He said this law should be brought "close to the people and reality."

Chen also stressed the importance of propagating the laws among the people. "People should be made known of their rights as well as their duties," he said.

CSO: 4000/149



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING REVIEW INTERVIEWS OFFICIAL ON LEGAL UPGRADING

OW062350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--A senior official here asked to upgrade the work of China's lawyers and predicted that lawyers in the nation would play an increasingly important role in the building of the state's legal system, according to the latest issue of BEIJING REVIEW, a Chinese [as received] weekly of news and views.

The official, Tan Wenji who is a leader of the notary department under the Ministry of Justice, told the journal that there are more than 12,000 lawyers in China, including 3,500 part time ones. However, the journal quoted the official as saying that the present number of lawyers is insufficient and the state has taken a series of effective measures to train lawyers and enlarge their ranks.

Under the provisional regulations governing the work of lawyers of China, China's lawyers are selected from those who have engaged in judicial work, teaching or researching law for over two years after graduating from institutions of higher learning; those who have received higher education, are familiar with laws related to their specialities and have been trained in law and prove to be suitable for the work of a lawyer.

Those who possess these qualifications are examined and approved by judicial departments at provincial level, which will issue them lawyers' certificates and report to the Ministry of Justice for record, the official said.

Lawyers of China are state legal workers, not privately employed professionals. Generally speaking, the official said, the duty of a China's lawyer is to offer legal advice to ensure the correct implementation of law and to defend the interests of the state and the collective and the legitimate rights and interests of citizens.

The activities of China's lawyers include mainly five aspects:

--On request, lawyers act as legal advisers to government institutions and public organizations;

--Entrusted by the defendant in a criminal case or assigned by the people's court, the lawyers act as a counsel for the accused;

--Lawyers may also act on behalf of litigants involved in civil suits;

--In a case that is not resolved by court proceedings, the lawyer can handle certain affairs on behalf of the litigant or act as a procurator and take part in mediation and arbitration; and

--The lawyer can answer inquiries and provide legal help.

CSO: 4000/149

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### MINORITY LITERATURE JOURNAL TO BE PUBLISHED

OW110726 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Nanning, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--A journal entitled CHINA'S MINORITY NATIONALITIES' LITERATURE STUDY will soon be published.

The need for research, aimed at rescuing the dying literature, was stressed at a recent conference of the Chinese Minority Nationalities' Literature Society in Wuming County of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region.

The conference, attended by over 140 specialists, professors and writers of 25 minority nationalities considered various facets of their research.

Without well-developed written languages, for example, much of the literature of the minorities are in the form of ballads, sung by folk singers from generation to generation. These were performed on different occasions. This practice is dying out, especially during the ten years of the "Cultural Revolution," so the ballads are also on the verge of extinction.

The founding of the Society of Literature of Chinese Minority Nationalities in 1979, signalled a rallying of researchers to investigate, compile, translate and edit, the conference was told.

The past year has been a fruitful period in the publication of minority literature compared with the past two decades.

A 1.5 million-word book "Literature of Chinese Minority Nationalities," edited by Mao Xing of the Literature Research Institute of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences will soon be published. This is the first book that systematically records the literature of China's 55 minority nationalities, some of which had never been studied before. Earlier this year "300 Love Songs," a compilation of the most popular love songs of all nationalities in China was released.

Another ten books of ballads in Zhuang, Tibetan, Mongolian, Kazakh, and other minority languages were published in the past year. The customs, habits, culture, philosophy and history of these nationalities can be traced through the ballads.

Besides rescuing the old, efforts have also been made to encourage new writers, according to the meeting. In the past year over a thousand poems and ballads written by minority writers have been published.

CSO: 4000/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC TO DOUBLE JOURNALISM SCHOOLS, DEPARTMENTS

OW251445 Beijing XINHUA in English 1321 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 May (XINHUA)--China will about double the number of journalism schools and departments in universities to cope with the country's expanding media, according to a national meeting of journalism education which opened here today.

The total number of journalism students will multiply and the number of schools from 16 to 30 in the period ending in 1990.

At present, nearly 1,500 college students and 103 postgraduates are studying this speciality but still the figure is not adequate.

So far only 5,230 journalism students have graduated since 1949.

Attending the week-long meeting are journalists and teachers of journalism.

New specialities like international news reporting, photography, radio, TV journalism, advertising as well as management of the press, besides the regular mass reporting and editing, will be opened in the coming few years.

CSO: 4000/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

ANHUI'S SU HUA ON INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT

OW130846 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jun (XINHUA)--East China's Anhui Province, which is short of qualified technicians to tap its resources, has decided to spend 55 percent more on science, education, culture and public health under the Sixth Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) than in the preceding period.

This was disclosed by the vice-governor of the province, Su Hua, while discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report to the current National People's Congress.

He supported Zhao Ziyang's statement concerning the increase of investment in intellectual development. Despite its considerable progress in agriculture in recent years, Su said, Anhui remains a poor province with rich resources.

The low level of development in science, technology and management has resulted in a lack of sufficient technical capabilities to turn the resources to good account, Su explained.

He said Anhui ranks eighth on the list of China's provinces in grain production and third in oil-bearing crops and tea. It is among the top ten in terms of reserves of coal, iron, copper and 16 other minerals. The weak industrial foundation and low scientific and technical level, however, prevents the exploitation of certain deposits and in-depth processing of some raw materials, resulting in low economic results in the province.

Anhui has decided to promote large numbers of intellectuals to leadership posts, Su said. Now, 55.4 percent of the members of the newly formed leading bodies in 24 departments at provincial and prefectural levels are college graduates.

The province plans to increase funds for intellectual development, he said. Apart from earmarking 3.1 billion yuan for this purpose in the five years ending 1985, the provincial government will spend 10 million more yuan this year on improving the working and living conditions of teachers.

CSO: 4000/149

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### NEW DOCTORATE GRADUATES PLEDGE LOYAL SERVICE

OW271345 Beijing XINHUA in English 1313 GMT 27 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (XINHUA)--Ma Zhongqi of the Institute of High Energy Physics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, one of China's first 18 ph.d. recipients, today pledged on behalf of the group, to dedicate their all to the country's construction.

He was addressing a meeting held today to present diplomas to 18 ph.d.s at the Great Hall of the People.

He said they would have to work doubly hard in the future, aware that all 18 of them are not so young, the oldest being 44 while the youngest is 34. This is because of all of them had come a tortuous way during the "Cultural Revolution" before they began graduate studies in 1978.

Ma Zhongqi's dissertation "Su(n) Static and Spherically Symmetric Gauge Fields" has been assessed by experts to be of high level and the methods he used have produced more exacting results than similar experiments performed in other countries.

Another ph.d. recipient, Zhang Yinnan of Fudan University, worked as a lumber-jack and a purchasing agent during the chaotic ten years. However, he was not distracted and continued his self-study. He now won his ph.d. with a paper "on the theory of quasi-invariant measures for a non-locally compact group."

The only ph.d. of engineering among the 18 is Feng Yulin from the sciences academy's institute of calculation technique. In his dissertation "programming logic and program correctness proof," Feng Yulin explores a new approach to a principal problem which has now attracted the attention of computer scientists worldwide.

Another ph.d. recipient Zhao Lincheng from the Chinese University of Science and Technology is regarded by specialists as one of China's up-and-coming statisticians with his dissertation "large sample theory on mathematical statistics."

Xu Gongqiao, the only woman in the first group of ph.d.s is from the biophysics institute of the academy of sciences. Her dissertation is "a new fluorescent derivative for the study of the allosteric properties of glyceraldehyde-2-phosphate dehydrogenase."

The remaining 13 ph.d.s are related to mathematics, theoretical physics, systematic science and other fields.

They have achieved commendable results in their respective areas of research. Some of their discoveries and designs have been turned over to production departments--enhancing China's economic development.

CSO: 4000/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW LAMAS TAKE PART IN BUDDHIST CEREMONIES

OW310956 Beijing XINHUA in English 0738 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA)--The 26 young lamas who came to study at Beijing's Yonghe Lamasery two years ago have for the first time taken part in Buddhist ceremonies.

These students of Tibetan and Mongolian nationalities are from Inner Mongolia, Qinghai and Liaoning. The youngest is 20 years old and the oldest 34. They all came from Buddhist families.

The Yonghe Temple, located in north central Beijing, was built in 1694 as the residence of Emperor Yong Zheng of the Qing Dynasty. In 1744, his son Emperor Qian Lung had it built into a lamasery in commemoration of his father. Both the father and son were believers of lamaism.

Before the students arrived, the 13 lamas at Yonghe had an average age of 75, the oldest being 87.

Boyunwuji, the 60-year-old abbot expressed his satisfaction with the young lamas. "They have studied hard. They can now read sutras in Tibetan and can also explain the tripitaka (the sacred book of Buddhism) in Mongolian and Chinese," the abbot said.

According to the rules of the lamasery, the young lamas can spend their spare time in cultural and recreational activities. They can watch films and television and listen to music, as well as go sightseeing. They can go home once a year to see their parents.

In recent exams, twenty-year-old Gencho got marks of 100 in the three courses he is taking, tripitaka, history of Buddhism and contemporary Chinese history, "I'll devote my whole life to study Buddhism," Gencho said.

CSO: 4000/149



NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DANING RIVER GORGES OPENED TO FOREIGNERS

OWL20626 Beijing XINHUA in English 0227 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Chengdu, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--The Daning River Gorges--known as the "mini-Yangtze Gorges" to distinguish them from the three great gorges on the Yangtze River--have recently been opened to foreign tourists, according to the Sichuan Provincial Tourist Bureau.

Originating in the Daba Mountains bordering Sichuan and Shaanxi Provinces, the Daning River flows into the Yangtze at Wuxia Gorge, one of the three major Yangtze Gorges, in Sichuan.

The Daning River Gorges, called the Longmen (Dragon Gate), Bawu (Bashan Mountain Fog) and Dicui (Dripping of Jade Green), stretch from the confluence north upstream for 50 kilometers. Sheer cliffs and steep mountains etched by water falls and shrouded by clouds create striking vistas in the area.

Monkeys can be glimpsed playing between rocks, Mandarin ducks swimming in the river, and centuries-old coffins dangle from the cliffs, demonstrating ancient burial customs of local people.

After an inspection tour to the site recently, officials from some 30 tourist organizations in the United States, Japan, Britain, France and Hong Kong region all agreed that the place is one of the most dramatic scenic spots in China, the tourist bureau said.

CSO: 4000/149

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

DELEGATES TO SIXTH HEILONGJIANG PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS NAMED

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Apr 83 p 2

[Article: "Namelist of Delegates to the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress"]

[Text] The 20th Standing Committee of the 5th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress, having heard the report from the Delegate Credentials Committee's "Credentials Examination Report for Delegates to 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress," and having recognized that all 947 elected delegates meet the legal provisions and having affirmed the complete validity of their credentials as delegates, hereby promulgates [the name list].

10 April 1983

Harbin Shi (132)

Yu Zhanbang [0060 0594 6721]  
Ma Xingli [7456 5281 0448]  
Wang Nong [3769 6593]  
Wang Zhao [3769 6856]  
Wang Huacheng [3769 0553 2052]  
Wang Jingbo [3769 4842 3134]  
Wang Xianglan (F) [3769 7449 5695]  
Deng Xiancheng [6772 0341 6134]  
Niu Yushu [3662 3768 2579]  
Feng Xuehuan (F) [7458 1331 2719]  
Liu Zhenrong [0491 6297 2837]  
Liu Xiangfu [0491 4161 6534]  
Liu Zhenshan [0491 2182 1472]  
Quan Shida [2938 1193 6671]  
Sun Yulin [1327 3768 2651]  
Yin Guocai [7113 0948 2088]  
Qu Jiamao [2575 0857 5399]  
Zhu Xiufang (F) [2612 4423 5364]  
Ren Tingxi [0117 1694 3886]  
Su Guangming [5685 1639 6900]

Yu Shuzhen (F) [0060 3219 3791]  
Wang Jun (F) [3769 6511]  
Wang Hong (F) [3769 4767]  
Wang Jing (F) [3769 5087]  
Wang Lianjing [3769 6647 7234]  
Wang Jinling [3769 6855 7117]  
Wang Zhaozhi [3769 5128 3112]  
Kong Xiangjia [1313 4382 3946]  
Niu Hongguang [3662 7703 0342]  
Liu Changshun [0491 7022 7311]  
Liu Guoxiang [0491 0948 4382]  
Liu Huixian [0491 1683 0342]  
Xu Xiufa [6079 4423 4099]  
Sun Guangfa [1327 1639 4099]  
Sun Zhaogui [1327 0340 6311]  
Lu Yuanqi [0712 0337 7496]  
Qu Deshao (F) [2575 1795 7300]  
Zhu Xianbin [2612 7359 3453]  
Song Ran [1345 3544]  
Li Zhong [2621 1813]

Li Min (F) [2621 2404]  
 Li Sanshun (F) [2621 0005 7311]  
 Li Wende [2621 2429 1795]  
 Li Chengwen [2621 2052 2429]  
 Li Shuqin (F) [2621 3219 3830]  
 Li Xirong (F) [2621 3356 2837]  
 Yang Shi'e [2799 1102 5458]  
 Yang Longxi [2799 7893 6932]  
 Yang Zhenbang [2799 2182 6721]  
 Chen Jiachun [7115 0857 2797]  
 Chen Chunzhai (F) [7115 4783 7872]  
 Zhang Shi'en [1728 1102 1869]  
 Zhang Keping [1728 0344 1627]  
 Zhang Jiayu [1728 1367 5940]  
 Zhang Guiyuan (F) [1728 2710 1254]  
 Shi Zhengshan [2514 2398 0810]  
 Wu Guifan (F) [0702 2710 5672]  
 Zheng Longhui [6774 7127 1979]  
 Lang Hongliang [6745 1347 0081]  
 Wan Guangcheng [1354 1639 2052]  
 Zhou Ying (F) [0719 3841]  
 Jin Shufen (F) [6855 3219 5358]  
 Hong Baoyuan [3163 1405 3293]  
 Zhao Wenhui (F) [6392 2429 1920]  
 Zhao Junli [6392 0193 0448]  
 Xiang Shibin [7309 1102 2430]  
 Zhan Changkun [2069 7022 0981]  
 Gao Zhongshan [7559 0112 1472]  
 Gu Qiuxin [7357 4428 1800]  
 Xu Jin [1776 6651]  
 Xu Enyi [1776 1869 5043]  
 Liang Yuqing (F) [2733 3768 3237]  
 Liang Weiyan [2733 4850 3601]  
 Yan Yuchen [7051 3768 1820]  
 Huang Yuzhou [7806 1342 1352]  
 Wei Jianxing [1414 0256 5887]  
 Chang Guifang (F) [0788 2710 5364]  
 Cui Zhongshou [1508 1813 1343]  
 You Shanliang [3266 0810 5328]  
 Dong Bin [5516 1755]  
 Han Xingsheng [7281 5887 3932]  
 Cheng Xiuzhen (F) [4453 4423 3791]  
 Lai Youcai [6351 2589 2088]  
 Qi Zexuan [3344 0463 6513½]  
 Cai Shengwu [5591 4939 2976]  
 Fan Chunzhou [2868 2504 3166]

Li Li'an [2621 0500 1344]  
 Li Shiqi (F) [2621 1102 3825]  
 Li Shaoting (F) [2621 1421 1250]  
 Li Xiuqiong [2621 4423 8825]  
 Li Jingwen [2621 2529 2429]  
 Li Xilong [2621 6932 7893]  
 Yang Faxiang [2799 4099 4382]  
 Yang Youke [2799 2589 4430]  
 Chen Da [7115 6671]  
 Chen Jianfei [7115 0494 7378]  
 Zhang Ping [1728 1456]  
 Zhang Qingbin [1728 1987 2430]  
 Zhang Xiuyun (F) [1728 4423 0061]  
 Zhang Rongquan [1728 2837 2938]  
 Shao Weimin [6730 0251 3046]  
 Wu Fengting [0702 7685 0080]  
 He Guifu [0149 6311 1788]  
 Lang Shida [6745 1709 6671]  
 Miao Xigui [5379 6932 8944]  
 Guo Lin [0948 2651]  
 Zhou Qinghe [0719 3237 0735]  
 Hong Jing (F) [3163 2533]  
 Jiang Renlun [1203 0088 0243]  
 Zhao Xianglin [6392 4382 2651]  
 Zhao Jingxin [6392 2529 0207]  
 Liu Yufang (F) [2692 3768 5364]  
 Gao Guangbo [7559 0342 3134]  
 Tang Hongmin [0781 3163 3787]  
 Tao Ge [7118 2706]  
 Xu Fang (F) [1776 5364]  
 Weng Xiuying (F) [5040 4423 5391]  
 Liang Yande [2733 1750 1795]  
 Ma Bin [7802 2430]  
 Huang Fanchang [7806 0416 1603]  
 Huang Shuyun (F) [7806 3219 0061]  
 Chang Zhaozhong [1603 0340 1813]  
 Cui Yuanji (F) [1508 0337 1015]  
 Qi Youlie [2058 0147 3525]  
 Wen Haoji [3306 1170 0123]  
 Han Yi [7281 5030]  
 Han Ruzhen (F) [7281 5423 3791]  
 Fu Shiyong [0265 0013 5391]  
 Lu Changbo [6424 7022 2672]  
 Cai Chu [5591 0209]  
 Fei Jinglong [2431 0079 7893]  
 Dai Rongde [2071 2837 1795]

Qiqihar Shi (63)

Bu Shubao [0592 2885 1405]  
Yu Qiling [0060 7871 0109]  
Wang Jie (F) [3769 2638]  
Wang Shumei (F) [3769 3219 2734]  
Zhuang Wancheng [5445 8001 2052]  
Xu Yunxiang (F) [6079 0061 7449]  
Sun Deyuan [1327 1795 0337]  
Zhu Yuancheng [2612 0337 2052]  
Shen Xiaoqing [3088 2556 7230]  
Li Wenfu [2621 2429 4395]  
Li Zhongyan (f) [2621 1813 5333]  
Li Desheng [2621 1795 0524]  
Zhang Shuxia (F) [1728 3219 7209]  
Chen Guangtan [7115 1639 3389]  
Chen Xiangming [7115 3276 6900]  
Wu Chunjie (F) [0702 2504 2638]  
He Fuyuan [0149 4395 0337]  
Guan Jinxiang [1351 6930 4382]  
Meng Lijun (F) [1322 7877 0689]  
Zhou Wenling (F) [0719 2429 3781]  
Lou Yun [1236 6663]  
Zhao Liling [6392 4539 2494]  
Zhao Dezun [6392 1795 1415]  
Bai Qing (F) [2672 7230]  
Hou Wencai [0186 2429 2088]  
Guo Shulan (F) [6753 3219 5695]  
Liang Fangshun [2733 2455 7311]  
Sheng Wanqin (F) [4141 1238 3830]  
Han Xiaofen (F) [7281 2556 5358]  
Xie Yunping (F) [6043 0061 1456]  
Pei Yongqing [5952 3057 3237]  
Mu Jing [4476 7234]

Jixi Shi (39)

Yu Chongfen [0060 1504 5358]  
Wang Xingfu [3769 5281 4395]  
Wang Zelin [3769 3419 2651]  
Feng Zhiying (F) [7458 1807 5391]  
Chi Baiyun [3068 4102 0336]  
Liu Qian [0491 3383]  
Liu Fengyan [0491 7685 1484]  
Liu Shuqin (F) [0491 3219 3830]  
Qu Hualang [2575 5478 2597]  
Li Yucai [2621 3768 2088]  
Li Fengchun [2621 6646 2504]  
Zhang Lishan (F) [1728 7787 3790]

Yu Jian [0060 0256]  
Ma Shimin [7456 1102 3046]  
Wang Shuying (F) [3769 3219 5391]  
Bai Wenda [4101 2429 6671]  
Liu Wenhan [0491 2429 3352]  
Lian Jiachuang [6647 1367 0482]  
Lu Jike [0712 4764 2688]  
Shen Xianghao [3088 4161 3185]  
Du Guilan [2629 2710 5695]  
Li Fengru (F) [2621 7685 5423]  
Li Shuqin (F) [2621 3219 3830]  
Zhang Chengde [1728 2110 1795]  
Zhang Ruilin [1728 3843 7792]  
Chen Yunlin [7115 0061 2651]  
Chen Jinghe [7115 2529 3109]  
Wu Weirong [0702 4850 2837]  
Zheng Zuzhi [6774 4371 1807]  
Meng Qingguang [1322 1987 0342]  
Meng Fanbo [1322 4907 2672]  
Zhou Zonglu [0719 1350 7627]  
Gong Benyan [1362 2609 6056]  
Zhao Boshi [6392 0590 2457]  
Nan Jingyuan [0589 2529 0337]  
Fei Xin [6316 0207]  
Duan Pu [3008 2883]  
Gao Bocheng [7559 0130 6134]  
Kang Zigeng [1660 1311 5087]  
Ge Qiuhui (F) [5514 4428 1979]  
Cheng Zhongfan [4453 0022 0416]  
Cai Shiyan [5591 6108 6056]  
Fan Wanxi [2868 8001 0823]

Wang Tao [3769 7290]  
Wang Qikun (F) [3769 0796 2492]  
Kong Qingfang (F) [1313 1987 5364]  
Bai Jiancheng [4101 0256 2502]  
Guan Cuiqing (F) [7070 5050 3237]  
Liu Changlin [0491 7022 2651]  
Liu Guirong (F) [0491 2710 2837]  
Liu Binjin [0491 1755 2516]  
Zhu Manshan [2612 3341 0810]  
Li Jinwen (F) [2621 6855 7186]  
Li Jingming [2621 2529 2494]  
Zhang Guiqin [1728 2710 3830]

Chen Yude [7115 3768 1795]  
 Lang Hanchao [6745 3352 6389]  
 Zhou Yunqing [0719 0060 3237]  
 Jiang Ruishan [1203 3843 1472]  
 Xu Wengui [1776 2429 6311]  
 Huang Xianglin [7806 4382 2651]  
 Cheng Yuanhong [4453 6678 7703]  
 Xiong Yingwu [3574 2503 2745]

# Daqing Shi (39)

Wan Nianfu [8001 1628 4395]  
 Wang Lianqing [3769 6647 1987]  
 Wang Jianmin [3769 1696 3046]  
 Qi Lili (F) [7871 5461 5461]  
 Liu Banglin [0491 6721 2651]  
 Song Shulan (F) [1345 3219 5695]  
 Li Lanying (F) [2621 5695 5391]  
 Yang Wen [2799 2429]  
 Yang Purui [2799 2528 3843]  
 Chen Jialang [7115 1367 3809]  
 Zhang Binkui [1728 2430 1145]  
 Zheng Yaoshun [6774 5069 5293]  
 Zhao Yongchang [6392 3057 2490]  
 Yu Jihong (F) [0205 4949 4767]  
 Gao Lianhe [7559 6647 0735]  
 Cao Qinghan [2580 1987 3211]  
 Tao Zunli [7118 6690 4409]  
 Huang Binwen [7806 2430 2429]  
 Lu Guang [7627 0342]  
 Wei Manrong (F) [7614 3341 2837]

# Hegang Shi (31)

Ding Mingrang [0002 2494 6245]  
 Yu Yuntang [0060 0061 1016]  
 Wang Xinji [3769 2946 7139]  
 Che Jiansheng [6508 1696 3932]  
 Xu Luming [6079 7773 7686]  
 Su Jieru (F) [5685 2638 5423]  
 Li Yaru (F) [2621 0068 5423]  
 Yang Guoliang [2799 0948 5328]  
 He Kaici [0149 1956 1964]  
 Zhou Yumei (F) [0719 3768 2734]  
 Hou Shurun [0186 2579 3387]  
 Chai Yong [2693 0516]  
 Yan Xiuzhen (F) [7051 4423 3791]  
 Huang Zhanyan [7806 1455 1693]  
 You Ruizheng [3266 3843 1767]  
 Wang Tao (F) [3769 3447]

Chen Peizong [7115 0160 1350]  
 Meng Qinghua [1322 1987 5478]  
 Jiang Guiqin (F) [1203 2710 3830]  
 Hou Gongneng [0186 0501 5174]  
 Huang Taifu [7806 1132 3940]  
 Cui Yutian [1508 3768 3944]  
 Shu Huantao [5289 3562 3347]

Wang Fengzhi [3769 7685 2655]  
 Wang Qimin [3769 0796 3046]  
 Kong Shifan (F) [1313 0013 5400]  
 Liu Zhanquan [0491 0594 3123]  
 Sun Yaling (F) [1327 0068 3781]  
 Li Ji (F) [2621 1323]  
 Li Yugeng [2621 5713 1649]  
 Yang Junkai [2799 0689 0418]  
 Chen Renhua (F) [7115 0088 5478]  
 Zhang Tingdong [1728 1694 2767]  
 Wu Zhenlin [0702 2182 2651]  
 Hong Ruyuan [3163 3067 3293]  
 Zhao Yazhong [6392 0068 1813]  
 Guo Qingchun [6753 1987 2504]  
 Tang Xianqiang [0781 2009 1730]  
 Xia Liangcai [1115 5328 2088]  
 Huang Baoming [7806 5508 2494]  
 Peng Fei [1756 7236]  
 Xue Guobang [5641 0948 6721]

Men Lihua (F) [7024 7787 5478]  
 Wei Dehong [5898 1795 3163]  
 Wang Xianzong [3769 7359 1350]  
 Liu Shuxiu [0491 2885 4423]  
 Sun Zhaoxin [1327 0340 0207]  
 Li Dai [2621 1486]  
 Li Qingbo [2621 3237 3134]  
 Zhang Wenge [1728 2429 7041]  
 Zhou Shiqiao [0719 1102 0829]  
 Zhou Bingqin [0719 0014 0530]  
 Guo Shaoren [6753 4801 0088]  
 Liang Chengyi [2733 2052 5030]  
 Huang Tingzhu [7806 0080 3178]  
 Cui Jingqian [1508 2417 6197]  
 Han Dongguang [7281 2639 0342]

Shuangyashan Shi (21)

Yu Li [0060 4539]  
Wang Guiyun (F) [3769 2710 0061]  
Yin Longyin [1438 7893 0692]  
Liu Fengqi [0491 7685 1477]  
Mou Xianming [3664 7359 2494]  
Chi Tongfu [6688 0681 4395]  
Yang Lianyuan [2799 1670 3293]  
Zhang Zhongyun (F) [1728 1813 0061]  
Chen Faping [7115 3127 1627]  
Zhou Shijie [0719 0013 2638]  
Cui Shouqin (F) [1508 1343 3830]

Yichun Shi (56)

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Wang Chunxiang [3769 2504 4382]  
Chou Yuansheng [0092 0337 0524]  
Qi Jiazheng [7871 1367 2973]  
Liu Xiufen (F) [0491 4423 5358]  
Chi Jinsheng [6688 6855 5116]  
Sun Shuxiang [1327 2885 4382]  
Lu Liang [0712 5328]  
Wo Jinying (F) [3087 6855 5391]  
Su Kui [5685 1145]  
Li Guanghua [2621 1639 5478]  
Li Yongfan [2621 3057 5400]  
Yang Zhongguang [2799 1813 0342]  
Yang Dianqing [2799 3013 7230]  
Zhang Fengying (F) [1728 7685 5391]  
Zhang Xuewen [1728 1331 2429]  
Zhang Chunbin [1728 2504 1755]  
Zheng Keming [6774 0344 2494]  
Zhou Meichun (F) [0719 5019 2504]  
Jin Anjiang [6855 1344 3984]  
Zhao Yuying (F) [6392 3768 5391]  
Jia Dianxin [0328 3013 2450]  
Wen Tong [3306 1749]  
Ge Mingyu [5514 2494 5940]  
Xie Shichang [6043 0013 2490]  
Cai Xiulan (F) [5591 4423 5695]

Fang Fulang [2455 1381 2597]  
Wang Qinghua [3769 3237 5478]  
Liu Tianlun [0491 1131 0243]  
Lu Shuying (F) [0712 3219 5391]  
Shen Shenfa [3088 1957 4099]  
Yang Guangchang [2799 1639 7022]  
Zhang Wenqing [1728 2429 3237]  
Lu Qianglin [7120 1730 7792]  
Wu Xirong [0702 0823 2837]  
Zhao Tingfu [6392 1694 1381]

Ma Jun [7456 7486]  
Wen Duo [2429 6995]  
Wang Minglu [3769 2494 6922]  
Wang Enxiang [3769 1869 4382]  
Shi Qing [4258 7230]  
Liu Yucai [0491 3768 6299]  
Piao Songzhu [2613 2646 4554]  
Chi Fugui [6688 4395 6311]  
Sun Yuexiang (F) [1327 6460 7449]  
Shen Jingying (F) [3088 2529 5391]  
Song Xiufen (F) [1345 4423 5358]  
Li Hua (F) [2621 5478]  
Li Changfu [2621 7022 1381]  
Li Zhitu [2621 1807 0956]  
Yang Xiulin [2799 0208 2651]  
Chen Yushan [7115 3768 1472]  
Zhang Jiajun [1728 0502 0193]  
Zhang Baoxing [1728 1405 5281]  
Zhang Yinsheng [1728 5419 3932]  
Lin Jishun (F) [2651 1213 7311]  
Yue Shuzhi (F) [1471 3219 5347]  
Hong Lihua (F) [3163 4549 5478]  
Tang Zhongde [0781 1813 1795]  
Cui Jingsan [1508 2417 0005]  
Peng Deli (F) [1756 1795 7787]  
Jiao Shourong (F) [3542 1343 2837]  
Tan Xianpei [6223 2009 0160]  
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Suihua Area (101)

Suihua Shi (15)

Yu Wu [0060 2976]  
Wang Yuqin (F) [3769 3768 3830]  
Liu Pengfei [0491 7720 7378]  
Chen Dasheng [7115 6671 3932]  
Wu Cheng [0702 6134]  
Guan Ke [1351 0344]  
Ma Xinquan [7802 2450 3123]  
Dong Yichen [5516 0001 1820]

Ma Weixian [7456 4850 6343]  
Qi Shenghui (F) [7871 3932 6540]  
Li Wanyi [2621 8001 0001]  
Chen Zuoshan [7115 0155 1472]  
Zheng Shanhua (F) [6774 0810 5363]  
Yao Jun [1202 0689]  
Huang Jianzhen [7806 1696 4176]

Hailun Xian (13)

Yu Yu [0060 7183]  
Sun Tianxue [1327 1131 1331]  
Li Chengxun [2621 2052 0534]  
Zhang Dianwen [1728 3013 2429]  
Yu Yutai [0151 0645 3141]  
Guo Qingyu [6753 3237 3768]  
Bao Yunuo (F) [7637 3768 1226]

Liu Hongxiang [0491 7703 5046]  
Lu Hongru [0712 7703 0320]  
Yang Qingpo [2799 7230 0980]  
Wu Guifang (F) [0702 2710 5364]  
Hou Xilan (F) [0186 0283 5695]  
Zhang Lin [4545 2651]

Zhaodong Xian (9)

Bai Suhua (F) [4101 4790 5478]  
Liu Lifu [0491 4549 1133]  
Yang Xizeng [2799 0823 1073]  
Jia Huanzhang [6328 3562 4545]  
Dong Dianfu [5516 3013 4395]

Song Jitang [1345 4949 0781]  
Li Chun (F) [2621 2504]  
Miao Weixiu (F) [5379 4850 4423]  
Qi Guiyuan [2058 6311 0337]

Zhaoyuan Xian (7)

Bao Li [0545 0500]  
Bai Fenglan (F) [4101 7685 5695]  
Zhu Rongkai [2612 2837 0418]  
Shang Guangrui [1424 0342 3843]

Bai Jing [4101 2533]  
Liu Guorong (F) [0491 0948 2837]  
Song Limin [1345 4549 3046]

Zhaozhou Xian (6)

Liu Yawen (F) [0491 0068 2429]  
Zhang Haifeng [1728 3189 1496]  
Fu Changyu [0265 2490 0151]

Sha Guifen (F) [3097 2710 5358]  
Han Xingfan [7281 5887 5400]  
Qiu Yizhang [5941 0001 4545]

Qing'an Xian (7)

Wan Li [8001 0500]  
Sun Fenggang [1327 7685 0474]  
[illegible] Wenqing [2429 1987]  
Gao Jiahui [7559 1367 1920]

Xing Ying [6717 4481]  
Zhu Guiying (F) [2612 2710 2837]  
Zhang Zhenqing [1728 2182 3237]

Mingshui Xian (6)

Wang Xianzhong [3769 7359 0022]  
Song Shuzhen (F) [1345 3219 3791]  
Chang Haijun [1603 3189 6511]

Liu Zhenrong [0491 2182 2837]  
Xu Wenzheng [1776 2429 2398]  
Liang Tong [2733 1749]

Suileng Xian (7)

Sun Ren [1327 0088]  
Chen Guoyi [7115 0948 5030]  
Zhong Sheng [6945 3932]  
Ge Shurong (F) [5514 3219 2837]

Shen Xuanyu (F) [3947 3763 3768]  
Hou Jie [0186 2212]  
Kang Xianyu [1660 7359 1471]

Anda Xian (9)

Wei Zhimin [5898 0037 3046]  
Liu Lanying (F) [0491 5695 5391]  
Zhang Xianrong [1728 7359 2837]  
Tang Fenglin [0781 7685 2651]  
Qi Chichao [4847 1807 6389]

Ma Shiji [7456 0013 7535]  
Zhang Baochuan [1728 1405 0278]  
Hou Yuping (F) [0186 3768 5493]  
Jia Chengwen [6328 2052 2429]

Wangkui Xian (9)

Wang Chengzhi [3769 2110 1807]  
Liu Fanglin [0491 5364 2651]  
Shen Chunxin [3088 2504 0207]  
Li Quanlin [2621 0356 2651]  
Wu Fanglin [6762 5364 2651]

Niu Chunhua (F) [3662 2504 5478]  
Sun Maosen [1327 5399 2773]  
Li Ying [2621 5391]  
Li Mufang [2621 4158 5364]

Lanxi Xian (7)

Wang Ruo [3769 5387]  
Zhang Yuewen [1728 6460 2429]  
Xu Yaxun (F) [1776 0068 0534]  
Han Xiangchun [7281 4382 2504]

Yang Xiangkui [2799 0686 1145]  
Zhao Zhenhua [6392 2182 5478]  
Huang Guochang [7806 0948 2490]

Qinggang Xian (6)

Liu Huanting [0491 3562 1694]  
Li Chaixin [2621 2600 2450]  
Xiu Feng [0208 2800]

Sun Xiujuan (F) [1327 4423 1227]  
Shi Mingshan [2514 2494 1472]  
Tang Guofu [0781 0948 1381]



Songhua Jiang District (96)

Wuchang Xian (14)

Wang Shoude [3769 1343 1795]  
Guan Yanchen [7070 1693 5256]  
Qu Yuzhen (F) [2575 3768 3791]  
Li Boxin [2621 3134 1800]  
Chen Yuqing [7115 3768 3237]  
Meng Fanqing [1322 4907 3237]  
Zhao Guojun [6392 0948 0689]

Jiang Sun [3068 2625]  
Liu You [0491 2589]  
Zhu Shuxian (F) [2612 3219 6343]  
Yang Yongmei (F) [2799 0737 2734]  
Wu Zhiyong [0702 2535 0516]  
Jin Zhengshan [6855 2973 0810]  
Pan Jingbao [3382 0079 1405]

Shuangcheng Xian (10)

Wang Ji [3769 0679]  
Li Jinghe [2621 2529 0735]  
Meng Shuqing (F) [1322 3219 3237]  
Zhao Fengcai (F) [6392 7685 1752]  
Wen Ximin [3306 1585 3046]

Liu Guangyu [0491 0342 1342]  
Sun Shue (F) [1327 3219 1230]  
Jin Bizhou [6855 3880 3166]  
Xu Tiecheng [1776 6993 2052]  
He Chongxue [6378 1504 1331]

Bayan Xian (10)

Wang Yusheng [3769 3768 3932]  
Tian Jinzhen (F) [3944 6930 3791]  
Zhu Yaxian (F) [2612 0068 6343]  
Zhao Wenru [6392 2429 0320]  
Xie Shufen (F) [6200 3219 5358]

Wang Shuqing (F) [3769 3219 3237]  
Liu Jimei [0491 1323 2734]  
Li Bangji [2621 6721 1015]  
Xu Xingzhou [1776 5887 5297]  
Han Linying [7281 2651 5391]

Hulan Xian (10)

Wang Tingquan [3769 1694 2938]  
Wang Lianzheng [3769 5114 2973]  
Chen Yiliang [7115 5030 0081]  
Jin Ji yuan [6855 4764 0337]  
Lu Congxi [7627 0654 3886]

Wang Shutian (F) [3769 3219 3944]  
Liu He [0491 0735]  
Zhu Yuxiu [2612 3768 0208]  
Jiang Jian [1203 6943]  
Xue Changrong [5641 2490 2837]

Bin Xian (8)

Yu Xinmin (F) [0060 2450 3046]  
Jiang Zhao [1203 5128]  
Zhong Xianming [6945 7359 2494]  
Qin Yi [4440 4135]

Chen Zhijun [7115 1807 6511]  
Xiang Fujiang [7309 4395 3068]  
Xu Risheng [1776 2480 0581]  
Yan Shuzhen (F) [7051 3219 3791]

Acheng Xian (12)

Wang Xitai [3769 1585 1132]  
Wang Enlong [3769 1869 7893]  
Guan Shiqing [7070 1102 3237]  
Yang Yichen [2799 2496 6591]  
Zhao Qiu [6392 4428]  
Guo Dianxin [6753 3013 2450]

Wang Zhenjiang [3769 2182 2068]  
Bai Zheng [4101 2398]  
Sun Huiyu (F) [1327 1920 1184]  
Chen Shufang (F) [7115 3219 5364]  
Guo Song [6753 7313]  
Li Zhenyong [2698 2182 6978]

Shangzhi Xian (10)

Ma Yufang (F) [7456 3768 5364]  
Li Baocheng [2621 1405 2052]  
Li Weikui [2621 4850 1145]  
Zheng Zhenshun (F) [6774 6297 7311]  
Jin Zhengyi [6855 2973 0001]

Xiao Sai (F) [5135 1049]  
Li Shaowen [2621 4801 2429]  
Zhang Chenglu [1728 2052 6922]  
Zheng Luqian (F) [6774 7216 5409]  
Xu Guanyi [1776 6306 0001]

Mulan Xian (5)

Liu Huilan (F) [0491 1920 5695]  
Gong Wenshan [1362 2429 0810]  
Xu Guomin [1776 0948 2404]

Sun Binghong [1327 4426 3163]  
Guo Juxin [6753 5112 2946]

Yanshou Xian (5)

Wang Wei [3769 4850]  
Hu Xinmin [5170 2450 3046]  
Han Guizhi (F) [7281 2710 5347]

Piao Zhonggen [2613 6850 2704]  
Han Zhigang [7281 1807 0474]

Tonghe Xian (7)

Wang Jinren [3769 6602 0088]  
Wang Deshan [3076 1795 1472]  
Lin Peiwen [2651 1014 2429]  
Liang Chaoying (F) [2733 6389 5391]

Wang Huizhi (F) [3769 1979 5347]  
Zhang Zhuokun [1728 3820 3824]  
Gong Dianchen [1362 3013 5256]

Fangzheng Xian (5)

Ma Longchao [7456 7893 6389]  
Guan Yuzan [7070 3768 3895]  
Han Xiaoen [7281 1321 1869]

Yin Zhongyuan [1438 6945 0337]  
Liu Fengjun (F) [0491 7685 0689]

Nenjiang District (76)

Nehe Xian (10)

Yu Chongzhang [0060 1504 4545]  
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Zhu Huizhen (F) [2612 1920 3791]  
Zhang Xuedong [1728 1331 2639]  
Tu Meili (F) [3205 5019 7787]

Wen Zhenyue [2429 6966 1471]  
Han Changqing [3352 7022 7230]  
Li Peiqiu (F) [2621 0160 4428]  
Zheng Guangliu [6774 0342 3177]  
Xu Zhijian [1776 1807 1017]

Baiquan Xian (10)

Tian Yufang (F) [3944 3768 5364]  
Sun Sujuan (F) [1327 4790 1227]  
Zhang Ruoxian [1728 5387 0341]  
Ni Wei [0242 0251]  
Cui Debin [1508 1795 2430]

Xu Guirong [6079 6311 2837]  
Li Fengqin (F) [2621 7685 3830]  
Wu Yunlong [2976 0061 7893]  
Xu Yuelin [1776 1878 2651]  
Han Guang [7281 0342]

Longjiang Xian (9)

Bai Jingwen [4101 4842 2429]  
Liu Shimin [0491 1102 3046]  
Liu Shaoqing [0491 4801 3237]  
Li Fengqin (F) [2621 7685 5367]  
Cui Renzhu [1508 0088 2691]

Wo Lijuan (F) [3087 7787 1227]  
Liu Guozhen [0491 0948 2823]  
Sun Kefei [1327 0344 7236]  
Yang Shuzhang [2799 2579 4545]

Yi'an Xian (7)

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Li Dengke [2621 4098 4430]

Ma Shuqin (F) [7456 3219 3830]  
Wang Fucui [3769 4395 1752]  
Li Xiumin (F) [2621 4423 2404]

Keshan Xian (8)

Wang Fangsheng [3769 2455 4141]  
Liu Guoli [0491 0948 0448]  
Wang Jiaqing [3076 1367 1987]  
Chen Shoufang [7115 1343 5364]

Liu Zhanshan [0491 0594 1472]  
Sun Haoliang [1327 3185 0081]  
Li Shuchun [2621 2885 2504]  
Chen Junsheng [7115 0193 3932]

Gannan Xian (7)

Wang Guoqing [3769 0948 3237]  
Lu Changyuan [4151 2490 3104]  
Li Yongxu [2621 3057 2485]  
Tao Jiamu [7118 1367 3668]

Lan Jun [5695 6511]  
Du Qingde [2629 1987 1795]  
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Tailai Xian (5)

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Shen Shunde (F) [3088 7311 1795]  
Fu Yuguo [1381 3768 0948]

Xu Jiying [6079 0679 5391]  
Zhang Wenshan [1728 2429 1472]

Kedong Xian (6)

Liu Yongfan [0491 3057 5400]  
Wu Guoxun [0702 0948 0534]  
Huang Xifu [7806 1585 4395]

Lu Chunhui [0712 2504 2547]  
Meng Qingzhen (F) [1322 1987 3791]  
Tan Jingkun [6223 0064 0981]

Fuyu Xian (5)

Wang Xiwei [3769 6007 5633]  
Liu Manrong (F) [0491 3341 2837]  
Chang Guimei (F) [1603 2710 2734]

Wang Heqi [3769 6320 1477]  
Zhang Qingmin [1728 3237 3046]

Lindian Xian (3)

Wang Xueyan [3769 1331 1750]  
Shen Yaxian (F) [3088 0068 6343]

Liu Xingye [0491 5281 0673]

Durbud Mongolzu Zizhixian (6)

Yu Yonglu [0060 3057 6922]  
Bai Baoyu [4101 1405 3768]  
Li Xiaojing (F) [2621 2556 2533]

Ba Tu [1572 0956]  
Xu Zhenying [6079 2182 5391]  
Gao Qiaoyun (F) [7559 1564 0061]

Hejiang District (106)

Jiamusi Shi (30)

Ma Huayi (F) [7456 2037 2034]  
Wang Qiang [3769 1730]  
Wang Wenyi [3769 2429 5030]  
Lu Zhengxiong [4151 2398 7160]  
Liu Hua [0491 5478]  
Sun Ziyuan [1327 1311 3293]  
Li Chaoren [2621 6389 0088]  
Yang Jingchang [2799 2529 2490]  
Chen Yuanzhi [7115 0337 4160]  
Zhang Lishuang (F) [1728 7787 7175]  
Miao Min (F) [5379 2404]  
Jin Mingji (F) [6855 2494 1213]  
Lou Tingbo [1236 1694 3134]  
Zeng Mingshi [2582 6900 0013]  
Dong Fengrui [5516 7685 3843]

Ma Guiyun (F) [7456 2710 0061]  
Wang Qiang (F) [3769 1730]  
Wang Caoli [3769 2347 3680]  
Tian Yueqin (F) [3944 2588 5367]  
Qi Shuying (F) [4359 3219 5391]  
Li Zhechao [2621 3181 3390]  
Li Fushun [2621 4395 7311]  
Lu Zhong [7120 1813]  
Zhang Zixian [1728 1311 6343]  
Wu Lintao (F) [0702 3829 3447]  
Zhou Luxuan [0719 7773 6513]  
Gong Duo [1362 6995]  
Cui Hongsheng [1508 3163 3932]  
Dong Wu [5516 2976]  
Xue Guangxin [5641 16392450]

Qitaihe Shi (4)

Shi Ying [4258 5391]  
Liang Delong [2733 1795 7893]

Zhang Kaiping [1728 7030 1627]  
Pei Peng (F) [5952 7720]

Huanan Xian (6)

Wang Juji [3769 1446 0679]  
Li Guangzong [2621 0342 1350]  
Ji Qing [1323 7230]

Du Shumin (F) [2629 3219 2404]  
Li Xianglu [2621 4161 4389]  
Zhou Xiangxian [0719 6272 6343]

Jixian Xian (5)

Ma Lianxiang [7456 6647 4161]  
Zhang Shitian [1728 1102 3944]  
Wen Fajun (F) [3306 4099 6874]

Li Fenglan (F) [2621 7685 5695]  
Wu Nanjun [0702 0589 0193]

Baoqing Xian (7)

Liu Junjie [0491 0193 2638]  
Chen Mogeng [7115 1075 5087]  
Jiang Shuzhi (F) [1203 3219 5347]  
Han Guanghou [7281 1639 0624]

Li Fengyi [2621 7685 5030]  
Chao Mei [2513 2812]  
Guo Baoyi [6753 1405 5030]

Fujin Xian (7)

Wang Yumei (F) [3769 3768 2734]  
Qiu Zhi [6726 5347]  
Wu Yinshan [0702 6892 1472]  
Huang Yunmu [7806 0061 2606]

Feng Zhibin [7458 1807 2430]  
Zhang Weiming [1728 4850 2494]  
Guo Xianbi [6753 3759 3880]

Yilan Xian (5)

Wang Yuqi [3769 3768 4388]  
Li Hui [2621 2037]  
Zhang Huanwen [1728 3562 2429]

Feng Yuqin (F) [7458 3768 3830]  
Zhang Wenlin [1728 2429 2651]

Boli Xian (5)

Yu Shiwen [0060 1102 2429]  
Yang Xuerong [2799 1331 2837]  
Jin Qiangeng [6855 0578 1649]

Bai Wanzhen [4101 8001 4176]  
Zhang Guilan (F) [1728 2710 5695]

Tangyuan Xian (10)

An Lu [1344 4389]  
Zhu Wenguo [2612 2429 0948]  
Chen Jingxin [7115 2529 2450]  
Wu Tiejun (F) [0702 6993 6511]  
Yao Shuqin (F) [1202 3219 3830]

Yi Xiuying (F) [5902 4423 5391]  
Yang Baoshan [2799 1405 3790]  
Zhang Weizhen [1728 0251 2182]  
Hu Chengquan [5170 2052 0356]  
Cui Donghu [1508 2639 5706]

Huachuan Xian (8)

Wen Zhe (F) [2429 0772]  
Liu Dianwen [0491 3013 2429]  
Li Zaigen [2621 0961 2704]  
Zhang Qingxiang [1728 1987 4382]

Kong Yu (F) [1313 3768]  
Lu Xiaoming (F) [0712 2556 2494]  
Chen Lei [7115 7191]  
Tong Fa [0157 4099]

Mengbei Xian (7)

Wang Yuting [3769 3768 0080]  
Li Yushun (F) [2621 3768 7311]  
Tao Hui (F) [7118 1920]  
Xie Yusheng [6200 7183 3932]

Tian He [3944 4421]  
Zhou Junde [0719 0193 1795]  
Ni Yanwen [0242 5888 2429]

Suibin Xian (3)

Qu Shuping (F) [2575 3219 5493]  
Zhao Linjiang [6392 6647 3068]

Jiang Runtao [1203 3387 3447]

Raohe Xian (3)

Chen Zhaozhou [7115 0340 5297]  
Huang Shulan (F) [7806 3219 5695]

Zhang Wenshu [1728 2429 2885]

Tongjiang Xian (4)

Sun Binghe [1327 4426 0735]  
Zhao Defang (F) [6392 1795 5364]

Sha Yushu [3097 3768 2579]  
Fu Jingxian [0265 2529 6343]

Fuyuan Xian (2)

Sun Xiufu [1327 4423 4395]

Xu Xuehai [1776 1331 3189]

Mudanjiang District (85)

Mudanjiang Shi (34)

Yu Fengyun (F) [0060 7685 0061]  
Ma Guangrong [7456 1639 2837]  
Wang Qiuju (F) [3769 4428 5468]  
Wang Defeng [3769 1795 1496]  
Shi Guangyao (F) [4258 0342 5069]  
Sun Xuehua [1327 7185 5478]  
Lu Hongsheng [0712 7703 5116]  
Shen Zhong [3088 6850]  
Xin Yanshan [6580 5888 1472]  
Li Qilong [2621 0366 7893]

Yu Yuedong [0060 1471 2639]  
Wang Guangyuan [3769 0342 6678]  
Wang Deguang [3769 1795 0342]  
Deng Guisheng [6772 2710 3932]  
Piao Zhongluo [2613 1813 3157]  
Lu Huan [0712 1403]  
Zhu Shouqi [2612 1108 4388]  
An Taijun [1344 1132 0193]  
Li He [2621 0735]  
Li Jiajiang [2621 1367 3068]

Li Defan [2621 1795 5672]

Guo You [6753 0645]

Gao Yugui (F) [7559 3768 2710]

Yuan Shangqing [0626 0006 3237]

Han Xingzhou [7281 5887 5297]

Lu Yushi [7627 0205 4258]

Suifenhe Shi (3)

Lu Jun [4151 6511]

Jing Zhijian [5427 1807 1017]

Hailin Xian (7)

Liu Jingyuan [0491 2529 0337]

Qiao Keqin [0829 0344 0530]

Zheng Xiulan (F) [6774 4423 5695]

Sui Pu [7131 3877]

Ningan Xian (9)

Shi Shaolan (F) [4258 4801 5695]

Liu Junsan [0491 0193 0005]

Li Dongmin [2621 2639 3046]

Fu Chongyue [0265 1504 1471]

Huo Fangxia [7202 2455 0204]

Linkou Xian (7)

Yu Jiaxiang [0060 1367 7534]

Wang Binshan [3769 2430 1472]

Liu Chunying (F) [0491 2504 5391]

Zhang Hongda [1728 3163 6671]

Mishan Xian (8)

Wei Bin [7279 2430]

Bi Liandeng [3968 6647 4098]

Chen Yuying (F) [7115 3768 5391]

Wu Xinda [0702 0207 6671]

Muleng Xian (5)

Liu Qingshan [0491 7230 1472]

Yang Jinglan (F) [2799 2529 5695]

Zhao Rongliang (F) [6392 2837 5328]

Zhang Kexiao [1728 0344 1321]

Hao Bi [6787 1732]

Gao Wansheng [7559 8001 0524]

Yuan Rongchang [5913 2837 2490]

Xu Fuguan [1776 0126 0385]

Han Jingyu (F) [7281 2533 5038]

Teng Xian'e (F) [3326 2009 1230]

Song Peihuan (F) [1345 0160 3883]

Lu Tao [0712 3447]

Zhang Jianjun [1728 1696 6511]

Jin Liangjun [6855 5328 0193]

Guan Monan [7070 3106 0589]

Song Changlong [1345 2490 7893]

Gong Chaozhong [1362 2600 1813]

Yan Lidai (F) [7346 2980 1486]

Wang Yuzhen (F) [3769 3768 3791]

Feng Shuangcheng [7458 7175 2052]

Chen Chengrong [7115 2052 2837]

Liu Shenrong [0491 3947 2837]

Li Jianzhi [2621 0256 0037]

Zhang Hongsheng [1728 3163 3932]

Cui Tiewan (F) [1508 6993 7159]

Piao Xiangkui [2613 4161 1145]

Yang Ruihua [2799 3843 5478]

Hulin Xian (4)

Yang Changbin [2799 1603 1755]  
Lin Zhicheng [2651 1807 2052]

Zhang Meiyu (F) [1728 5019 3768]  
Zhou Yuhua (F) [0719 3768 5478]

Jidong Xian (4)

Wang Zhong [3769 1813]  
Li Zhusun (F) [2621 4554 4571]

Ren Xiquan [0117 0823 0356]  
Zhang Kunshan [1728 1507 1472]

Dongning Xian (4)

Qu Guizhi (F) [2575 2710 5347]  
Xu Youge [1776 2589 7041]

Li Jishou [2621 0679 1343]  
Xu Linyan [1776 2651 1750]

Heihe District (32)

Heihe Shi (7)

An Wen [1344 2429]  
He Qingbo [0149 3237 3134]  
Jin Shenglu [6855 0524 6922]  
Gong Hailin [1362 3189 2651]

Chen Guoxiang [7115 0948 4382]  
Meng Deshou [1322 1795 1108]  
Hong Xiangze [3163 4382 3419]

Nenjiang Xian (5)

Ji Haiqiu [6060 3189 4428]  
Bai Yu (F) [4101 3768]  
Zhang Wende [1728 2429 1795]

Wang Xiuru (F) [3769 4423 5423]  
Sha Yuanbin [3097 0337 1755]

Beian Xian (9)

Wang Guide [3769 6311 1795]  
Sun Yuchun [1327 3768 2504]  
Zhang Zifang [1728 1311 5364]  
Zhang Weiming [1728 4850 6900]  
Dong Haiquan [5516 3189 3123]

Bai Anmin [4101 1344 3046]  
Li Chunhua (F) [2621 2504 5363]  
Zhang Xiaochun (F) [1728 2556 2504]  
Hong Yaoying [3163 3852 2819]

Dedu Xian (4)

Lu Yanju (F) [0712 5333 5468]  
Hao Yanxian [6787 1365 6343]

Li Yongzhong [2621 3057 1813]  
Cao Qingguo [2580 1987 0948]

Aihui Xian (3)

Wu Songhe [2976 2646 7729]  
Xu Yongwang [1776 3057 2489]

Meng Jinhong (F) [1322 6855 4767]



Xunke Xian (2)

Shang Zhenbang [0794 2182 6721]

Zeng Yuling [2582 3768 3781]

Sunwu Xian (2)

He Fuquan [0149 1381 0356]

Zang Chunji (F) [5258 2504 1213]

Da Hingan Ling District (30)

Huma Xian (2)

Chen Jifu [7115 4949 1381]

Guo Shengjian [6753 0524 0313]

Tahe Xian (4)

Wang Yuzhong [3769 3768 1813]

Li Xuemin [2621 1331 2404]

Meng Wangfu [1322 2489 4395]

Zhong Zhishan [6945 1803 1472]

Mohe Xian (4)

Wang Cuilan (F) [3769 5050 5695]

Lu Jinxiang [0712 6855 4161]

Gao Baoxing [7559 1405 5281]

Cui Zhifu [1508 5268 1381]

Jagdaqi District (11)

Yu Zhanhe [0060 0594 3109]

Ma Hengyu [7456 1854 3768]

Wang Pinian [3769 0012 1628]

Liu Guirong (F) [0491 2710 2837]

Qu Mingguang [2575 2494 0342]

Song Xibin [1345 0823 3453]

Lin Yongkai [2651 3057 0418]

Zhao Songde [6392 2646 1795]

Guo Junxiu (F) [6753 0193 1485]

Guo Fuchen [6753 4395 5256]

Han Xiaoqin (F) [7281 2556 3830]

Songling District (3)

Zhang Yuzhen (F) [1728 3768 3791]

Zhao Chengzhen [6392 2052 3791]

Guo Dapeng [6753 1129 7720]

Xinlin District (3)

Ning Jicai [3942 4480 2088]

Hong Guoqing [3163 0948 3237]

Guo Hongyan (F) [6753 3163 5333]

Huzhong District (3)

Liu Qin (F) [0491 5367]

Lin Baocai [2651 1405 2088]

Ji Changlu [1323 7022 6922]

Heilongjiang Contingent of the PLA (40)

Wang Wenxue [3769 2429 1331]  
Wang Songyan [3769 2646 1484]  
Wang Jiakuan [3769 1367 1401]  
Wang Zhenqing [3769 6966 3732]  
An Yonggui [1344 3057 6311]  
Xu Yongjia [6079 3057 0857]  
Sun Chuying [1327 0443 5391]  
Zhu Baoshan [2612 1405 1472]  
Li Gui [2621 6311]  
Li Fusheng [2621 1381 3932]  
Zhang Wenjun [1728 2429 6511]  
Zhang Buyun [1728 2975 0061]  
Zhang Jiasun [1728 1367 5549]  
He Fangxian [0149 2455 6343]  
Zhou Yishan [0719 2496 1472]  
Yao Xitong [1202 1585 0681]  
Zhao Haipeng [6392 3189 7720]  
Gao Si [7559 1835]  
Gao Tongge [7559 0681 2706]  
Xue Guiren [5641 6311 0088]

Wang Pili [3769 0012 4409]  
Wang Hongbo [3769 3163 3134]  
Wang Zhenxiang [3769 2182 4382]  
Ye Qin (F) [0673 0530]  
Liu Junshuang [0491 0193 7175]  
Lu Qinggui [0712 1987 6311]  
Sun Ji Yao [1327 4949 1031]  
Du Junchuan [2629 0971 1557]  
Li Fazhen [2621 4099 3791]  
Yang Xiongzhi [2799 7160 1807]  
Zhang Yuke [1728 3768 3784]  
Zhang Guofu [1728 0948 1381]  
Zhang Huiqing [1728 1920 0615]  
Tong Yuehe [0157 6460 6378]  
Lin Zhongmo [2651 0112 6206]  
Zhao Zhonghuan [6392 1813 3562]  
Guo Yunhua [6753 7301 5478]  
Gao Bin [7559 2430]  
Xie Changhua [6200 7022 5478]  
Dai Xuejiang [2071 1331 3068]

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### REPORTAGE ON SIXTH NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION

#### People's Expectations

OW050918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0857 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--Deputies from all parts of the country to the Sixth National People's Congress have brought good news as well as the people's great expectations on the election of future state leaders.

Chen Tingyuan from Anhui Province, who led one of China's poorest areas, the Fengyang County, to pioneer a system of responsibility in agricultural production and double its grain output in four years, told XINHUA he is preparing for another bumper harvest this summer.

the first party secretary of Fengyang County and also vice party secretary of Chuxian Prefecture said, "The peasants sincerely support the line of the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee and the 12th party congress. We stand firmly for leaders who will carry on the line."

"I'll tell what we've gone through to the congress to show how the people appreciate the present policies," he said.

Wang Degong, from Wenjiang Prefecture of Sichuan Province, another pioneer of the rural responsibility system, shares Chen's view.

Former first party secretary of the prefecture, Wang believed that the congress "will maintain the good policy and push forth the agricultural modernization in the Chinese style." The prefecture with a population of 5.3 million registered a four times increase in average individual income in the past four years.

Two shock team leaders in their 20's are among the newly elected deputies representing Huainan and Huaibei coal mines, two key projects in the industry.

Li Chuanhuai, 26, heads a team which has kept to the record of tunneling over 1,000 meters a year ever since it was set up in 1978. A delegate to the National Communist Youth League Congress and the National Coal Miners Congress, the young man was recently promoted deputy-director of his working area. He saw "a splendid future" in China's coal mine industry.

Professor Liang Xin of the South China Polytechnic Institute, a delegate from Guangdong, returned to China from abroad with his British wife and two children in 1981. In today's interview with XINHUA, he said he is ready "to devote all my energy to China's cause of modernization."

Liang studied mathematics and mechanics in Britain in his early years. He said, "The country trusts intellectuals and I will live up to it."

Deng Hanguang, who became known in the economic reform as manager of the Nanfang Hotel Department Store in Guangzhou, said he will elect those who will "continue to lead us in this reform to invigorate China's national economy." His store ranks first among China's ten major stores in terms of sales and increasing rate of profit.

Dagwagonba, 44-year-old deputy from Tibet and party secretary and commissioner of Ngari Prefecture, told XINHUA he is glad "to see so many deputies of minority nationalities directly involved in electing the state leaders."

More than 80 percent of the cadres in his prefecture are Tibetan. All cadres at the county level except for three, and all those up to the district level, are Tibetan. He said the prefecture has also met the demand that cadres should be younger, with average age of cadres at the county level being 40, and at the prefecture level, 43.

Liang Tianhui, a battalion commander of Zhuang nationality from Guangxi frontier guards, and Bai Hongpu, a regiment staff officer from the Yunnan frontier guards, conveyed a message from the soldiers to the NPC: "The frontier troops will build the Chinese border areas into a wall of steel."

Liang, 35, is from the Fakashan mountain area that was recovered from Vietnamese aggressors in 1981. He told XINHUA: "Once scorched by enemy artillery fire, the mountain area is now again a land of green and vigor."

#### Growth of Legal System

OW050822 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 5 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 5 Jun (XINHUA)--Two deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC), today described the growth of China's legal system in recent years as "steady, healthy and typically Chinese."

The two deputies, a jurist and an engineer, who are brothers, made these remarks in their interviews with XINHUA.

The elder brother, Qian Duansheng, is advisor to the Institute of International Affairs. The younger brother, Qian Duanyou, is director and chief engineer of the Tianjin Tractor Plant.

Qian Duansheng, 83, studied law in the United States and toured Europe in the early 1920's. He was professor at central, Qinghua and Beijing universities in China and Harvard University in the U.S. at different periods. "I am proud of our country's achievements in building-up the legal system in the past few years," he said.

He said that numerically China has fewer laws than most other countries. But, as a state, China already has the basic laws such as the Constitution, the criminal law, the criminal and civil procedural laws, the contract law and various laws governing foreign economic relations. These laws, he added, meet the urgent needs of the country's modernization program.

Qian Duanyou, the engineer, said that legal control is a very effective way to run the economy and improve enterprise management and that it should be strengthened.

Statistics tabulated by the legislature show that legislative bodies above the provincial level have instituted in recent years more than 700 laws, decrees and regulations, of which some 300 involve economics.

Qian Duansheng stressed that China does not have to make all the laws now in use in other countries. On the other hand, he said, China should institute laws it needs even though they are non-existent in other countries.

"The important thing is to serve the country's needs, rather than to seek numbers," he said, "this is the guiding principle for the country's legislative work as well as its special feature."

Qian Duansheng said China's civil code is now being drafted. Since it is a very complicated law involving a wide range of subjects, he said, its formulation may take a fairly long time so that it would be improved as far as possible.

Qian Duansheng noted that the sense of strict observance and enforcement of laws has been further enhanced among Chinese judicial departments. He said he hopes that judicial personnel will sum up their experience and that more judicial personnel, particularly judges and lawyers, will be trained.

Qian Duanyou instanced the development of his plant to show the importance of using administrative, economic and legal measures to improve management and of instituting rules and regulations to ensure their implementation.

The Tianjin Tractor Plant is one of the 290 major factories in the country. Its tractors are popular in Europe and Asia while enjoying high prestige on the domestic market.

"All our sales are conducted strictly in line with contracts signed with Chinese or foreign customers," Qian Duanyou said. "We have never breached a single contract."

Qian Duanyou participated in the designing and manufacturing of China's first gasoline engine in the early 1950's. Premier Zhou Enlai received him several times.

The two brothers said they are confident that the Sixth NPC will further contribute to perfecting the country's legal system.

#### Shandong Deputies Praise Changes

OW121227 Beijing XINHUA in English 1130 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--Ren Zhongkuan, a peasant deputy to the National People's Congress from Shandong Province, said he will vote for people capable of continuing the current rural policy in the coming election of state leaders.

"This is what my village folks asked me to do before I left for Beijing," this 42-year-old peasant said in an interview with XINHUA. "We peasants support the current rural policy from the bottom of our hearts."

It is this policy that has brought about tremendous changes in his home village in northwest Shandong, once the poorest area in the province.

This area covers four prefectures--Liaocheng, Dezhou, Heze and Huimin--with a combined territory of over 50,000 square kilometers and a population of 26 million, both roughly one-third of the provincial total.

In a separate interview, governor of Shandong, Liang Buting, said this area had ridden itself in just four years of its chronic dependence on the state for food grain and relief funds.

The turning point came in 1979 when a flexible rural policy was adopted and the job responsibility system instituted, Liang said.

His view was supported by Yu Bohai, Communist Party secretary of Heze Prefecture. This policy permitted the local peasants to change the practice of concentrating on central crops only and start growing cotton and other crops suited to local conditions, Yu said.

As a result, the prefecture reaped 177,500 tons of cotton in 1982 as against 24,000 tons in 1978, an over 7-fold increase. The peasants' average income rose almost four times during the period under review. This year's wheat harvest is estimated at 1.25 million tons, a 40-percent increase over last year.

Ren Zhongkuan, who is also from Heze Prefecture, said that only four years ago one-third of the 250 people in his village did not have enough to eat during the winter-spring period and had to rely on government relief.

"Now everything has changed with the introduction of the job responsibility system in 1979," he said. "Take my family. We not only have enough grain but also an annual cash earning of 3,000 yuan from vegetable growing.

"Every family in the village has a new house and the villagers' food and clothing are not inferior to city dwellers."

The peasants now have more leisure, Ren said. Young people like to spend their spare time reading, while old folks prefer local operas.

#### NPC, CPPCC Sportsmen Meeting

OW071930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Sports men and women on the National People's Congress and the Chinese people's political consultative conference national committee had a happy get-together at a sports club by the scenic Beihai Lake here today.

The party brimmed over with youthfulness and joy at this spacious sports center which has a swimming pool, a shooting range, a bowling alley and an indoor tennis court.

A total of 39 sportspeople are NPC deputies and another 33 CPPCC members. Li Furong, head coach for the world champion Chinese table tennis team, chatted with Yuan Weimin, coach of the world champion women's volleyball team. High diver Chen Xiaoxia, shooter Li Yamin, mountineer Paindog and high jumper Zheng Fengrong sang with other outstanding sportswomen.

Rong Gaotang, a former senior sports official and now a CPPCC member, found sports a still greater cause as the spirit of aiming ever higher has become symbolic of an invigorated China.

"The fact that so many sports men and women have been elected to the NPC and CPPCC shows the ever-increasing importance of sports in China," Rong said.

In the last five years, Chinese competitors clinched 70 world titles and improved world records on 78 occasions. They collected more than 1,300 gold medals at international meets.

Mu Chengkuan in his eighties was one of the oldest attending today's party. "I'll work for a greater day for China's sports as long as I still have a breath left," he said. The father of one of China's top-notch swimmers, he has experienced two entirely different periods--the hard times and the golden days for China's sports. He is now the head coach for the Hebei provincial swimming teams.

Among those at the party were Xiong Heng, coach at a sparetime sports school in Jiangmen, Guangdong, who has brought up and trained a number of world-class gymnasts, and Gularem, China's first international table tennis umpire from a minority nationality.

All present pledged themselves to do their best to make China shine in the world arena of sports.

#### Tibetan Life Discussed

OW081202 Beijing XINHUA in English 1103 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 8 Jun (XINHUA)--Dagwagonba, a deputy from the roof of the world to the Sixth National People's Congress, said today that the living standard of the people in Ngari Prefecture, Tibet, "is much improved, with per-capita income reaching 300 yuan last year, 50 percent above 1975."

This 44-year-old party secretary and commissioner of the prefecture joined other NPC deputies in hearing Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on government work, which mentions the steady rise in the living standards of the people in town and country.

He said, "In our prefecture, peasants and herdsmen now consume more meat and butter, have more bank savings, build more new houses or yurts than before."

Covering an area of 325,000 square kilometers, 4,500 meters above sea level, Ngari Prefecture has a population of only 50,000. The local people mainly engage in livestock breeding with farming as a sideline.

This Tibetan official attributed the better life of the local people to the central government's policies of reducing or remitting taxes and increasing financial subsidies to Tibet since 1980 and the local government's measures to develop the economy and institute the multifarm production responsibility system in the light of local conditions.

The new economic policies of the central government, he added, had produced inspiring results, and the people "are very happy about that."

Increased production, improved livelihood and better public order are drawing more and more people, who had gone abroad for one reason or another, to return and settle down again. Among them are former feudal lords and living buddhas. They have been given land, production tools and houses by the government, he said.



## Sichuan on Education Issue

OW102048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1524 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--Deputies from China's most populous province, Sichuan, to the National People's Congress have welcomed increased government attention to intellectual investment, but said there is still room for improvement.

Their proposals and criticisms won the backing of the provincial governor, Yang Xizong, once a middle school principal himself, who is also a deputy to the congress.

A 202-member delegation from Sichuan is attending the current NPC session. They broke into six groups to discuss Premier Zhao Ziyang's report so that every deputy would have the opportunity to speak.

Professor Ke Zhao, president of Sichuan University, said he is glad that the government is attaching ever greater importance to education and people are becoming more and more interested in study.

But, he said, there is still an egalitarian tendency in institutions of higher learning and the faculty make up is too static to facilitate academic exchange.

Ke Zhao supported the measures proposed by the premier to remedy the situation between different schools and departments.

He called for an improvement in the awarding of academic titles and an increase in scholarships to encourage an aggressive spirit in study.

Xu Xi, a high polymer specialist and vice-president of the Sichuan University of Science and Technology, said he published as many theses in the past five years as in the 17 years up to the "Cultural Revolution."

"This is because the climate on the campus today is refreshing and invigorating," he said.

One characteristic of modern science, he added, is a constant renewal of knowledge and mutual infiltration between different branches of learning. So he proposed that more polytechnic universities be established to "provide a better foundation for talent training."

Zhao Minguang, director of the solid-state physics lab of Sichuan Normal College, called attention to the lacking of organic connection between different levels of educational establishments from kindergartens up to universities.

"There is also a tendency to put too much emphasis on marks, which may impede students' all-round development," he said.

Among the remedies he proposed is a combined committee of educational reform, comprising scientists, professors, and teachers at primary and middle schools, to guide the compilation of curriculums that would ensure the coordination of pedagogic work at all levels.

Yang Xizong, governor of Sichuan, said he shares their views. "I worked as a middle school principal for three years and I know that too rigid a method of teaching is not good for intellectual development," he said.

The governor said he is hopeful because all society is paying attention to education and science.

#### Hunan Deputies Discuss Report

OW101441 Beijing XINHUA in English 1157 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--A provincial leader from central China said the country's success in the past few years is due mainly to the implementation of a correct policy.

Sun Guozhi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Hunan Provincial People's Congress, said this while discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's report at a panel meeting of the National People's Congress.

He said he appreciated the achievements in overcoming the countless difficulties left over from the ten chaotic years and in putting the economy on the right track.

"They have exceeded my expectations," Sun Guozhi said.

From the premier's review of government work, he added, it is clear that "the most important cause for the success is the implementation of the correct line and policies laid down at the 1978 party plenum, which resulted in a correct guiding principle for economic development."

His view was shared by other deputies from Hunan Province, who were discussing Zhao Ziyang's report in five groups.

Previously, Sun Guozhi said, there were a lot of muddled ideas about socialist economic construction. "People used to think that the greater the scale of construction and collectivization, the better," he noted.

This resulted in a unitary form of economic management, rigid control and equalitarianism in distribution, he said. The problem was solved in the course of eliminating the influence of "leftist thinking," he went on.

Sun Guozhi said the responsibility system introduced in the countryside has brought the peasants' initiative into full play and stimulated agricultural production.

In the four years ending 1982, an annual increase of 6.12 percent was recorded in agricultural output, far above the average for the 28 preceding years, he said. The other sectors of the rural economy grew even faster, averaging 8.83 percent a year in that period. Output of grain and oil-bearing crops hit an all-time high.

All this helped the peasants of Hunan double their income in the four years, he said.

These achievements would have been impossible but for the agricultural responsibility system which generated the strength for combatting the frequent natural disasters that hit the province during those years, Sun Guozhi stressed.

#### CPPCC History, Role

HK040240 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 4 Jun 83 p 4

["Opinion" column "by our staff writer": "CPPCC: It's Role and Development in Chinese Life"]

[Text] The first session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) opens tomorrow and its 2,039 members will attend the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress (NPC) as observers.

China's National People's Congress, as described in the Constitution, is "the highest organ of state power." In one way it is similar to the Western parliamentary system because it is a law-making body and its delegates are elected by voters.

But in another way, the NPC is unique because it also has power over administration and justice. For example, the Congress has the power to appoint the state president and the premier, and all ministers' nominations are subject to the approval of the congress. It also has the power to appoint the president of the Supreme People's Court and chief procurator of Supreme People's Procuratorate. The State Council and the two highest judicial organs are responsible to the NPC.

The CPPCC on the other hand, is not a legislative body, but a political organization composed of parties including the Communist Party, mass organizations, national minority representatives, religious leaders and other public figures. Its function is to provide a platform where all parties and social interest groups can discuss major policies concerning affairs of state and social and economic problems in national construction, and to exercise democratic supervision over the work of the Communist Party and state organs through proposals and criticism.

The CPPCC played an important role in the establishment of the People's Republic of China. Its history can be traced back to the 1940s when the Democratic League was formed to mediate between the Kuomintang (KMT) and the Communist Party for the combined struggle against Japanese invaders.

After the Japanese surrender in 1945, the Democratic League, the Communist Party, other small parties and many non-democrats urged Chiang Kai-shek to set up a coalition government embracing all parties and political forces to maintain a peaceful condition for the reconstruction of calamity-ridden China.

As a result, the CPPCC came into being on January 10, 1946. Of 37 CPPCC delegates, seven were from the KMT, seven from the Communist Party, nine from the Democratic League, five from the Youth Party and nine delegates from non-party.

The CPPCC quickly passed five resolutions calling for the creation of a parliament with the cabinet responsible to it rather than to the then ruling KMT.

But hardly six months later, Chiang Kai-shek launched civil war against the communists and threatened to arrest CPPCC delegates who belong to the Democratic League. The CPPCC was thus disbanded.

In April 1949, the KMT government in Nanjing was toppled. In order to establish a new People's Republic, leaders of eight major democratic parties gathered in Beijing in September at the suggestion of the Communist Party. The new CPPCC, with 662 delegates, was set up and discussion of national reconstruction projects was begun.

At that time, the NPC had not yet come into being. The CPPCC passed a "common programme of the [word indistinct] a temporary constitution. It also elected a state chairman, vice-chairmen and other major government leaders and designated the capital, the national flag and a provisional national anthem.

It was also at this conference that 180 delegates from all parties and social circles were elected members of the First National Committee of the CPPCC, with Mao Zedong as chairman.

In 1954, the new Constitution was drafted under the guidance [words indistinct] People's government. In line with it, the First National People's [words indistinct] 33 was formed through a general election in September 1954.

The NPC became the highest organ of state power, and the CPPCC a political coalition. A new CPPCC Constitution was passed by its Second National Committee. Mao Zedong became honorary chairman and Zhou Enlai, chairman.

In April 1959, the Third National Committee of the CPPCC raised its membership to 1,041. Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai were reelected. It was from this session that all CPPCC delegates began to attend full sessions of the NPC as observers.

In 1966, the "Cultural Revolution" began and the CPPCC ceased functioning. This stagnate condition lasted until February 1978, when the Fifth National Committee of the CPPCC reconvened with Deng Xiaoping elected chairman.

Today, the CPPCC still embraces all political parties including the Communist Party which follows the principles of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision" and "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal or woe," and has cut its Communist Party membership from 60 to 40 percent.

Among other CPPCC parties are:

--The Chinese Revolution Committee of the Kuomintang, which is made up mostly of ex-Kuomintang democrats;

--The China Democratic League, whose membership mainly comes from the high and middle-level intellectuals in culture, education, science and technology circles;

--The China Democratic National Construction Association, whose members are ex-capitalists, and some intellectuals that have close connection with them;

--The China Association for Promoting Democracy, composed of intellectuals and senior educators;

--China Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party, the majority of whose members are working in the field of medicine;

--China Zhi Gong Dang, composed of returned overseas Chinese and those who have relatives abroad;

--Jiu San Society, whose membership also comes from senior intellectuals in culture, education, science and technology circles;

--Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, whose members are natives of Taiwan Province working and living on the mainland;

Other participants of the CPPCC include representatives from Hong Kong and Macao.

There are also eleven Chinese foreigners who have played a part in China's revolution and construction and have taken Chinese citizenship.

#### Hong Kong, Macao Members' Discussions

OW091920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--China will surely achieve its great cause of modernization so long as it keeps pushing ahead along the present course.

This is the consensus of public figures from Hong Kong and Macao who spoke at panel sessions of the Chinese people's political consultative conference (CPPCC) in Beijing over the last several days.

Their discussions focused on Deng Yingchao's opening speech at the Sixth CPPCC National Committee session and Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report to the National People's Congress.

There are altogether 48 CPPCC members from Hong Kong and Macao, more than ever before, and more than half of them are new participants.

They said they were very excited to have come to Beijing to discuss affairs of state. Ho Sai-chu said that he was honored to be charged with such heavy responsibility.

Li Tse-chung, Clifford C.F. Wong and Wong Kai-tok agreed that the increased number of members from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan is a measure of the attention shown by the central government to the compatriots in these areas. It also marks the new atmosphere of great unity among the Chinese people.

Others said they were elated by the country's achievements in the last few years and the encouraging situation now prevailing in town and countryside.

K. C. Wong, Szeto Fai and others said that they were convinced China could reach the goal of modernization.

Many said they were particularly impressed by Zhao Ziyang's statement that "we shall, at an opportune moment, recover China's sovereignty over Hong Kong and take appropriate measures to maintain its prosperity."

Opinions and ideas were raised from different angles and approaches concerning the recovery of sovereignty over Hong Kong and maintaining of its prosperity.

Speakers drew attention to the principles--"respect of history and reality," "consideration not only of the present but also of the future," "all problems can be discussed and will eventually be solved reasonably"--expounded by Deng Yingchao as important guidelines for a solution to the Hong Kong question.

Henry Y.T. Fok, T.K. Ann and Xia Meng agreed that the prosperity of Hong Kong hinges on that of the motherland and that the interests of the people of Hong Kong are in harmony with those of the entire Chinese people.

Judging from the sound political and economic developments on the mainland, they said, they are full of confidence in the future of Hong Kong.

#### Ways of Developing Education

OW092020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1558 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Improving teaching in the primary and middle schools, establishing more art schools and expanding vocational education are among the suggestions put forward by members of the national committee of the Chinese people's political consultative conference in today's group discussions.

Members from education, science and technology, art and literature circles welcomed Premier Zhao Ziyang's plan to expand education, science and technology and tabled suggestions to solve problems existing in these fields.

Wu Fuheng, president of Shandong University, said the modernization program requires numerous qualified personnel. He favored stress on both popularization and elevation of standards in developing higher education. In addition to regular four- to five-year colleges and universities, he suggested setting up colleges offering one- to three-year courses.

Tao Dayong, professor of the Beijing Teachers' University, said, "As a university teacher, I am glad the premier spoke of a great expansion of higher education. But I think the most pressing task now is how to improve the teaching quality in the primary and middle schools. Only when we do a good job in this respect can the standard of higher learning be guaranteed."

Professor Ma Changgui of the Shandong Engineering College cut in, saying: "That's not enough! We must tackle the problem by grasping pre-school education."

Their views won the support of Lai Zhuhan, a professor from the Northeast Engineering College in Liaoning Province. He said the government should increase appropriations for primary and secondary education. In view of the shortage of state funds, he suggested use of local finances or the treasury bonds. "The people will surely support this if we spend more money on education," he said.

He also suggested adjusting the existing structure of disciplines in the universities and enrolling students according to actual needs so as to avoid a waste in qualified personnel.

Several members shared the view that vocational education should be extended to train large numbers of technicians. One of them, Yang Shanji, president of the China Vocational Education Society, suggested that, as the first step, the government select one or two teachers' colleges specifically to train teachers in vocational education. The existing in-service training and pedagogical institutes should also help train teachers in the secondary vocational schools. "I hope the CPPCC will set up a special group to deal with this matter," he said.

Tang Tao, a research fellow in the Institute of Chinese Literature under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, suggested a national science book center be set up to make the best use of cultural and historical data. This proposal was supported by Song Zhenting, dean of studies of the central party school, and Wang Jingru, a research fellow at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

Professor Wu Leyi, dean of the piano department of the Shanghai Conservatory of Music, appealed for greater attention to music education. She said there are many gifted children everywhere but only two conservatories in Beijing and Shanghai have primary schools attached, with a very small

enrollment. She suggested that those primary schools should increase their enrollment and more music schools be set up.

CPPCC members from art and literature circles also explored ways to create works with higher ideological attainments and educate young artists in patriotism and communism.

Tao Jin, director of the Zhujiang (Pearl River) Film Studio, said that he and another noted director, Sang Hu, had worked out a proposal, namely, the Ministry of Culture and the film and drama societies produce dozens of movies on China's traditional operas to introduce China's traditional performing arts to the young people. Their proposal won applause from all present in the group.

#### New CPPCC Member Interviewed

OW300318 Beijing XINHUA in English 0127 GMT 30 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 30 (XINHUA)--A Chinese editor, born in Poland, said today that as a new member in this nation's people's political consultative conference (CPPCC) national committee he is no longer only a journalistic observer.

Israel Epstein, 68, is one of the 11 foreign-born Chinese citizens recently added to the CPPCC national committee which is composed of 2,039 representatives from all walks of life. He said in an interview he regarded it as a great honor to be in this united front body.

As a journalist for the most of his lifetime, he said, he had been a participant in a sense, but the form of his participation has been an observer.

"However," he added, "in this organization, I won't be just an observer."

"As a CPPCC member, I can make suggestions more directly and at a higher level," he said.

"Since I know something of both Chinese and Western cultures, I can perhaps help promote mutual understanding," he said.

The interview took place at Epstein's apartment in the compound of the foreign languages press. Although he and his wife, Elsie Cholmeley, have lived in China for over 60 years in his case and 45 in hers, there are still Western features in their home.

Epstein said he came to China with his parents when only two years old, and spent his childhood and youth mostly in Tianjin, one of China's biggest port cities, where he attended school with the American author John Hersey and some other China-born people who have since made a mark in various fields. His journalistic work started at age 15, in an English newspaper in Tianjin.



Over the past half century, he has held journalistic jobs, while engaged in other social activities. The newspapers and wire services for which he worked at various times include the PEKING and TIENTSIN TIMES, BEIPING (BEIJING) CHRONICLE, THE UNITED PRESS, SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, ALLIED LABOR NEWS, with temporary assignments for the NEW YORK TIMES and TIME magazine.

CHINA RECONSTRUCTS, a monthly magazine published in English, French, Spanish, Arabic and Russian, is where he has worked since 1951. He is now editor-in-chief of the magazine, which has just inaugurated North American edition printed in Los Angeles.

Several factors had affected his life and his decision to stay in China, he said. His family had a socialist tradition and he sympathized with the Soviet Union and anti-fascist movement in Europe when young. "But the crucial thing that affected my way of life was the Chinese people's anti-Japanese and democratic movement in the 1930s," he said.

At the age of 20 he was much influenced by the famous December 9 student movement in 1935. The students in Beijing (then called Beiping), under the leadership of the Communist Party of China, then began a series of patriotic demonstrations, under such slogans as "stop the civil war and unite to resist foreign aggression" and "down with Japanese imperialism." Very quickly this movement won nationwide support.

Among the progressive people he associated with, Epstein especially mentioned Edgar Snow and Soong Ching Ling (mme. Sun Yat-sen).

He came to know Snow in 1933, saw him often during the student movement to which Snow greatly helped, and was one of the first to see the photos Snow took during his historical trip to north Shaanxi in 1936 and the chapters of Snow's "Red Star Over China" before it was published. He himself went to Yen'an eight years later with a press group and spent four months there and in the guerrilla areas. There he interviewed many communist leaders and rank-and-file fighters and saw, as he said, the new China in the making.

In 1938-1941, Epstein worked with the China Defence League, formed and led by Soong Ching Ling. The league gave medical and other aid to the anti-Japanese base areas set up by the Communist Party of China.

In 1941, Epstein moved from Hong Kong to Chongqing, rejoining Soong Ching Ling in the activities of the league. Among other foreigners who helped the work, in Chongqing and elsewhere, were George Hatem (Ma Haide), Agnes Smedley, Edgar Snow and Rewi Alley.

In 1944, Epstein went to the United States where he spent six years. Besides his news work, he helped organizations that were opposed to the American intervention in the Chinese civil war. McCarthyism finally throttled much of this work. In 1951 he and his wife returned to China, at Soong Ching Ling's invitation, to assist "China Reconstructs," then preparing to publish. He took Chinese citizenship in 1957.

As to why he stayed in China for so long, Epstein said, "There are probably two reasons. First, I had some socialist ideas, and second I grew up in China, saw the struggle there and made it part of my life. So this is my home. For me, it was logical to become a Chinese citizen."

Epstein has written several books. "The People's War," about the first two years of the anti-Japanese war, was published in London in 1939, "The Unfinished Revolution in China" about the entire anti-Japanese war and immediate post-war problems came out in the United States in 1947, and the brief history "From Opium War to Liberation" published in 1956 and with new editions in 1964 and 1980 was translated into Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Japanese, Dutch and Arabic. His new book "Tibet Transformed," is to be published this year. He is now collecting material for a biography of Soong Ching Ling.

Many years ago he and his wife adopted two Chinese children and they now have a four-year-old grandson.

#### Naturalized Citizen Added

OW310214 Beijing XINHUA in English 0149 GMT 31 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 31 May (XINHUA)--When Sidney Shapiro, a former member of the bar of the state of New York, came to China some 36 years ago, he did not expect to stay here forever. Even less did he consider the possibility of becoming a member of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) National Committee.

The American-born eminent translator of Chinese fiction is now one of 11 naturalized Chinese citizens recently added to the CPPCC National Committee.

As a united front organization, the CPPCC has a large complement of scientists, specialists, scholars and professors. Drawing on an extensive pool of professional knowledge and experience, they are constantly offering criticisms and suggestions in relation to China's modernization program.

Shapiro, 68, said in an interview that CPPCC, in which both the communist and other parties and individuals take part, is not only an advisory body, it is also a further link with people in various fields of endeavor.

"I consider it an honor to be in this organization," he said. "I hope to take an active part."

Shapiro has been involved in foreign language publication for many years. He said he would convey the suggestions and criticisms of his colleagues.

"As a foreign-born Chinese citizen," he added, "I know a bit about our foreign readers and perhaps can help improve our foreign language publications."

Nearly 40 years ago Shapiro was a student of Carrington Goodrich, a world famous sinologist and then dean of the Chinese Department of Columbia University. He came to China in 1947 because he thought there would be [as received] a use for an American lawyer with a knowledge of Chinese.

It turned out he did not continue his career as a lawyer in China, for he wanted "life to have more meaning," as he wrote in his reminiscence "An American in China," published in 1979 in China and the United States.

He became involved with Chinese revolutionaries, married a Chinese editor in 1948 and decided to remain. In the more than 30 years following the founding of the People's Republic, he and his wife were immersed in the tumultuous events--land reform, the Korean War, the capitalist transformation, the creation of the rural communes, the "Cultural Revolution" and, finally, the downfall of the "gang of four."

Shapiro applied for Chinese citizenship in 1963. "By the 1950s," he said, "I was beginning to understand what was going on. I thought China was doing a great deal for the world and for me personally. And so I wanted very much to become part of this great society."

His request was promptly granted and he received a formal certificate signed by the late Premier Zhou Enlai.

This American-Chinese regards China as his "home" and America his "roots." "My wife, my daughter, my granddaughter, my dearest friends, and I myself, are Chinese--in principles to which we are dedicated, in our attitude and way of life. At the same time, in the states I have family I love and friends I'm enormously fond of. I recall with nostalgia all manner of American places and things," he wrote in his memoir.

A senior expert on "CHINA PICTORIAL, a monthly in 16 languages, Shapiro is now writing a book on the Jews in ancient China, based on research by Chinese scholars. He said that previously, Western sinologists published a lot on the subject, based mainly on reports by foreign missionaries such as Mateo Ricci, a Jesuit who contributed greatly to East-West cultural exchanges in the 16th century. They wrote some of the earliest accounts of the Jewish community in Kaifeng, an ancient city in Henan Province.

"I have found that Chinese scholars have done excellent research on the subject. They have written of several other cities in addition to Kaifeng which had Jewish communities in ancient times," he said.

"Many people have contributed to the bridging of Chinese and Western cultures. I hope I can do more in this respect both inside and outside the CPPCC," he said.

Shapiro's translations of Ba Jin's "The Family," Mao Dun's "Spring Silkworms," Zhao Shuli's "Rhymes of Li Yu-tsai" and the classic "Outlaws of the Marsh" have won worldwide acclaim.

## CPPCC Background Information

OW030234 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--A 3-week first session of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference is scheduled to open here tomorrow.

In recent years, the CPPCC has called attention to the need to improve the conditions of China's middle-aged intellectuals and to protect historical sites and relics.

The CPPCC is composed of representatives from the Chinese Communist Party, the eight democratic parties, non-party persons, people's organizations and representatives of all walks of life. The great majority are experienced public figures, social activists, specialists, scholars and educators.

Members over the past 30 years have played an important role in China's socialist construction through proposals, criticisms and suggestions on major matters concerning the political life and economic construction of the country as well as the well-being of the people. CPPCC members attend the people's congresses as observers and participate in discussions and policy-making meetings organized by the Communist Party. Many of the CPPCC's effective proposals and suggestions have won it the name "government think tank."

The first session of the CPPCC was convened in September 1949 in Beijing at the call of the Communist Party. It exercised the functions and powers of a constituent assembly at that time and the common program of the CPPCC adopted at that session functioned as a provisional constitution. When the First National People's Congress (the body of the highest state power in China) was convened and the constitution of the People's Republic of China adopted in 1954, the CPPCC ceased to function as an instrument of state power.

The CPPCC's function, role and its position in Chinese history were written into the constitution of the People's Republic of China in 1982.

It is an important organization fostering socialist democracy and practicing multi-party cooperation in China. The number of the national committee members has increased from 662 in 1949 to 2,039 at the current session. The CPPCC has more than 1,840 local committees with over 200,000 members throughout the country.

The number of Communist Party members at the current session has been reduced, accounting for 40 percent of the total, so as to make way for more non-communist representatives. This is aimed to increase the cooperation between the Communist Party and democratic parties, non-party persons, representatives of all walks of life.

In addition, the session will have, in greater numbers than any previous committee, representatives of minority nationalities, the religious community, compatriots from Hong Kong and Macao, overseas Chinese who have returned to the country and representatives of Taiwan origin. New participants also include middle-aged intellectuals who have made outstanding contributions to the country's modernization, Chinese citizens of foreign origin who contributed to the Chinese revolution and socialist construction, and descendants of public figures of various historical periods.

The CPPCC National Committee now has 16 work groups covering economic construction, science and technology, culture, education, medical and public health, law, religion, nationalities and overseas Chinese affairs. When the CPPCC is not in session, the national committee members offer their proposals and suggestions, based on visits and inspection tours, exercise democratic supervision and take part in discussions.

Mao Zedong was chairman of the first CPPCC national committee. The chairman of its second, third and fourth national committee was Zhou Enlai. Deng Xiaoping was the chairman of the Fifth National Committee.

#### CPPCC Member Activities

OW010414 Beijing XINHUA in English 0215 GMT 1 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 1 Jun (XINHUA)--What do the members of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) do when the annual plenum of the committee is not in session?

"They air their views and make suggestions to the government for improving work mainly through CPPCC professional work groups," answered Sun Qimeng, deputy secretary general of the CPPCC National Committee, in a recent interview with XINHUA.

He said the CPPCC is an organization of the patriotic united front of the Chinese people. In its national committee there are many political activists and public figures who took part in the major events in various periods of China's modern history, large numbers of specialists, scientists and scholars.

The Fifth CPPCC National Committee has 16 professional work groups covering education, international affairs, culture, law, economic development, medicine and health, industry and commerce, agriculture, nationalities, religion, science and technology.

Outlining the groups' activities since the first session of the Fifth National Committee held in 1978, Sun Qimeng said, they have organized 276 discussions and 17 investigations on special subjects, 59 inspection tours, 246 lectures and submitted 30 findings reports and 160 datum to the Central Committee of the Communist Party and the State Council. They put forward many proposals, many of which were accepted by government departments.

Over the years, these work groups have organized investigations on working and living conditions of intellectuals throughout the country. Their findings reports supplied valuable material for the CPC Central Committee to act to improve living conditions of middle-aged intellectuals.

After multi-year investigations in many provinces and cities, the cultural group put forward proposals to strengthen preservation of cultural relics and historical sites. As a direct result, China has now formulated a law for the protection of cultural relics and various provinces have taken positive measures to protect such places.

Legal experts have made suggestions for strengthening the country's legal system and took part in drafting various laws, such as the electoral law, the criminal law, the criminal procedure law and the law on joint enterprises with Chinese and foreign investment.

Sun Qimeng added that the CPPCC plays a special role in collecting literary and historical materials. In the past five years, it has collected historical accounts and articles concerning the modern history of China totalling 65 million words. Chinese historians consider many of these materials very valuable. The newly published "Half Century in Xinjiang," memoirs of al-Hajji Burhan Shahidi, vice-chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, is of significance for compiling the history of Xinjiang. Burhan was the last governor of Xinjiang Province during the period of Kuomintang rule.

He said the CPPCC National Committee sent 8 top-level delegations to visit Romania, the Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, France, Yugoslavia, Japan, the United States and Jordan, and invited delegations from Romania, Jordan and Yugoslavia to visit China.

#### New CPPCC Tasks

OW040439 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1519 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 3 Jun (XINHUA)--Liu Lantao, vice chairman and concurrently secretary general of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, said that the Fifth CPPCC National Committee had completed its mission and the new CPPCC National Committee would shoulder the heavy responsibility of carrying forward the cause and forging ahead into the future.

In an interview with XINHUA reporters on the eve of the opening of the first session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, Liu Lantao reviewed the work of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and expressed his views on how to create a new situation in the people's political consultative work.

Liu Lantao said: During the term of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee, China's united front entered a new historical stage of development. The new CPPCC Constitution, adopted at the fifth session of the Fifth CPPCC

National Committee combines the line, principles and policies of the Communist Party of China, particularly the guidelines of its 12th national congress, with the concrete reality of the people's political consultative work. It is a crystallization of the collective wisdom within the united front. The CPPCC Constitution is playing an important role in directing the creation of a new situation in all fields of the people's political consultative work.

Liu Lantao said: The work of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee shows that we have gained the following experience in how to do people's political consultative work well:

--The people's political consultative conference must implement the guidelines for achieving great unity of the people of various nationalities throughout the country and for reunifying the motherland. The people's political consultative conference is a united front organization with the most comprehensive representation. All CPPCC committees up until now have been composed of representatives of all quarters and have vividly shown a spirit for great unity and reunification. The composition of the new CPPCC National Committee further shows this spirit. The Sixth CPPCC National Committee is composed of representatives of all circles, and newly nominated persons account for a very large proportion of its membership. We should firmly continue to display the spirit for great unity and reunification in the courts of all future CPPCC activities, and strengthen the patriotic united front, bring into full play the wisdom and ability of all CPPCC members and strive together to accomplish the three major tasks for the 1980's.

--The people's political consultative conference should fully play its role of political consultation and democratic supervision. Political consultation is in the fine tradition of China's political life, created under our specific historical conditions. Moreover, the trend in its development shows that political consultation will cover a larger and larger scope. The suggestions or criticisms made by the people's political consultative conference about state affairs are, in fact, an organized reflection of the opinions in all quarters of the united front to exercise mass supervision. In the new CPPCC Constitution, it is called democratic supervision. This democratic supervision and the supervision by the people's congresses supplement each other, and both are necessary to the establishment of a high degree of socialist democracy in our country.

--The people's political consultative conference should actively rely on democratic parties to undertake various activities and work. All democratic parties and nonparty democrats in our country are important component parts of the people's political consultative conference. They all have a long, glorious history of patriotism and revolution. All democratic party members and nonparty democrats have comparatively wide social connections and influence, intense desire to work for the country, more scientific and general knowledge, and rich experience. To bring their enthusiasm and

initiative into full play is an important condition for creating a new situation in political consultative work. In the last few years, various democratic parties have taken advantage of their own superior features to serve the modernization program, blazed a new trail, done a great deal of work in the interests of the country and of the people, and won the people's high esteem. The people's political consultative conference should resolutely implement the policy of "long-term coexistence and mutual supervision," and the principle of "treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe" put forward by the 12th National Congress of the Communist Party of China, and firmly respect the political freedom, organizational independence and equal legal status enjoyed by the democratic parties, within the limit set in the PRC Constitution. The people's political consultative conference should carry forward the revolutionary tradition of advancing alongside the communist party, and of standing tests together with it, and help democratic parties fully take advantage of their own superior features to independently work on their own initiative and make still greater achievements.

The people's political consultative conference should attach importance to, and improve, work among intellectuals. It should first do good work among the intellectuals who are members of CPPCC committees. The people's political consultative conference organization should be a home for CPPCC committee members and intellectuals, so that they can take delight in participating in CPPCC activities and in suggesting ways and means for our country's constructive undertakings. At the same time, the people's political consultative conference should hold discussions, make visits and use other means to increase its contacts with intellectuals in various quarters, find out and report on their situation and problems, and actively help them solve those problems.

--The people's political consultative conference should actively promote people's diplomacy, step up friendly exchanges and cooperation with the people of other countries, oppose hegemonism and defend world peace.

--The people's political consultative conference should form relevant organizations and work in a proper way to fully play its role in the four modernizations. One of the superior features of the people's political consultative conference, in connection with the modernizations program, is that there are experts, scholars and authoritative personages of various specialities among the CPPCC committee members. Long practice proves that work groups in the CPPCC committees at various levels are an effective form of organization for the people's political consultative conference to give full play to its superior features. In the CPPCC National Committee, 16 work groups, dealing with international questions, economic construction, culture, education, the legal system, overseas Chinese affairs and other work, have successively been set up. The work groups are composed of CPPCC committee members, experts and representatives of various trades and professions. Through these work groups, the people's political consultative conference has extensive ties and cooperation with various parties, organizations and relevant



government departments. Through these work groups, the CPPCC National Committee has put forward many opinions and suggestions to the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in the last 5 years. These opinions and suggestions have been taken seriously and have helped improve work in various fields.

Practice also proves that the committees for studying historical accounts of past events within the CPPCC committees at various levels are a good way to organize CPPCC members and experienced persons of all circles in society to "save" historical source materials. In the last 5 years, the CPPCC National Committee alone has collected historical accounts of past events, amounting to more than 65 million characters, and compiled and published a considerable number of books and journals. The work of gathering historical data occupies an important position in the work of the people's political consultative conference as a whole. We have accumulated more than 20 years' experience in it. This is a glorious undertaking in the interest of socialist cultural development, the development of the patriotic united front and future generations. From now on, we should consider the characteristics of the people's political consultative conference as a united front organization, attach greater importance to the data supplied by nonparty friends and constantly improve historical data collection work.

Liu Lantao said: Recalling the past, and looking forward to the future, we find that the people's political consultative conference indeed has "brilliant prospects." Under the outstanding leadership of Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai and Deng Xiaoping--three statesmen enjoying a great reputation at home and abroad--as the chairman of its national committee successively, the people's political consultative conference, as a highly effective organization for consolidation and development of China's patriotic united front, has become an important form of organization, displaying a high degree of socialist democracy in our political life, as well as an important force for socialist modernization. It enjoys very high prestige among the people of various nationalities throughout the country. If the CPPCC committees at all levels carry forward the fine traditions of the people's political consultative conference and give further play to their initiative and creativity, they can surely blaze a new trail, gain new experience, create a new situation and make still greater achievements.

#### CPPCC Opening

HK060916 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 4 June carries as its first report a 12-minute filmed report on the opening on 4 June of the first session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee in the Great Hall of People in Beijing.

The film opens with a shot of a male announcer, standing in front of the Great Hall of People, saying that the first session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee is to open soon. Then the camera cuts to a shot of the entrance of the hall showing CPPCC representatives entering the building.

This is followed by several shots of the representatives, including minority nationality representatives and representatives of naturalized foreigners, speaking to one another inside the building before the opening of the session.

The next segment begins with a long shot of Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen, Deng Yingchao, and Hu Ziang, arriving on the rostrum. This is followed by a close-up shot of Presidium Executive Chairman Hu Ziang addressing the meeting and inviting "Comrade Deng Yingchao" to give the opening speech. Then, after a PLA band plays the national anthem at which all the participants stand at attention, Deng Yingchao is seen delivering the opening speech, of which part is repeated in a voice-over by the announcer, who reads a summary of the speech. While Deng is speaking, the camera occasionally cuts to show representatives in the stalls and on the rostrum. In the first row of the rostrum are seen, from left to right, Ye Shengtao, Xiao Hua, Dong Qiwu, Wang Kunlun, Pabala Geleg Namgyai, Cheng Zihua, Liu Lantao, Hu Ziang, Deng Yingchao, Yang Jingren, Lu Dingyi, Kang Keqing, Zhuang Xiquan, Qian Changzhao, Tao Zhiyue, Yang Chengwu, Chen Zaidao, Zhou Jianren, Zhou Peiyuan, Burhan, and others. In the second row are seen, from left to right, Chen Muhua, Fang Yi, Wei Guoqing, Xi Zhongxun, Peng Zhen, Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Hu Giaomu, Qin Jiwei, Gu Mu and Hao Jianxiu.

The last segment shows Hu Ziang addressing the meeting and the representatives raising their hands to approve the agenda, the time schedule of the current session, and the list of the motions examination committee.

#### Group Discussions Continue

OW091437 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] According to a report by this station's reporter, the first session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee today continued to hold group discussions of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government and the reports made by Vice Premier Yao Yilin and Minister Wang Bingqian. Based on facts of development, they explained: After overcoming all kinds of difficulties through readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, our country's economy has embarked on the road to sound development. The major tasks from now on are to quicken the steps in restructuring the economic system, grasp firmly the key construction projects, raise economic results and guarantee the smooth progress and sound development of the economy.

Song Zhenting, member of the CPPCC National Committee and dean of education of the CPC Central Committee's Party School, told us: Premier Zhao pointed out in particular that the biggest problem in the present economic construction lies in the country's inadequate financial resources and the serious [words indistinct] We should support the work of the government and jointly contribute our strengths to the revitalization of the economy.

Sun Yuqi and He Bingzhang, members of the CPPCC National Committee and advisers to the Ministry of Coal Industry, stated: In his report on the work of the government, Premier Zhao pointed out that to solve the energy problem it is necessary to stress both exploration and frugality. We fully support this statement. The exploration and utilization of coal have a tremendous impact on the development of the national economy. At present, it is first of all necessary to develop vigorously opencut coal mines and gradually rationalize the distribution of coal mines. At the same time, it is necessary to proceed from the technical transformation of the existing coal mines and overcome the serious existing phenomena of low efficiency and enormous waste.

Deng Cunlun, member of the CPPCC National Committee and adviser to the Ministry of Railways, said: The fact that the report on the work of the government places energy and transport in a very important strategic position has greatly inspired comrades like us who are engaged in railway work. At present, both the passenger and freight volumes are increasing very rapidly, but the existing railway transport capabilities are inadequate. If this situation is not corrected, the railways will become a drag on the entire national economy. Member Deng Cunlun proposed: Besides the central authorities' unified investment in building major trunk railways throughout the country, it is also necessary to stress technical transformation of old railways and fully arouse the enthusiasm of the localities for running railways. At the same time, it is necessary to develop and fully utilize waterways, highways and various other means of transportation in order to reduce the pressure on the railways.

Two other members, (Xie Yunhui) and (Su Guofu), said: In order to raise the economic results, it is first of all necessary to resolutely reduce the scale of capital construction and guarantee the construction of the key state projects. Investigations of responsibilities should be carried out of those who violate such requirements. When necessary, those who commit violations should be punished according to law. Secondly, it is necessary to resolutely overcome the tendencies of concentrating onesidedly on output value and output while neglecting quality and the needs of the society. In future economic construction, it is necessary to draw lessons from the past slighting of science, keep a sober mind and persist in seeking truth from facts in order to continue steady growth of the economy.

In their speeches, many members stated with full confidence: The next 5 years will be years of prime importance to the development of the national economy. If only we resolutely implement the correct principles and policies, we will certainly be able to lay a good foundation for an all-round economic growth after 1990, thereby opening up a new Chinese-style way of socialist economic construction which is economically effective and rapid in development.

#### Artists Discuss Report

HK130218 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0828 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Roundup: "Cherish the People's Aspirations"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--"It is imperative to highly cherish one's great responsibility for the people and highly cherish the

people's aspirations." This remark in Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report has struck a sympathetic chord among the current CPPCC members in art circles.

#### Being Encouraged for Their Achievements, Being More Confident by Receiving Criticisms

The view generally shared by these people is: By summarizing the situation in literary and artistic work since the downfall of the "gang of four" as "active thinking, prosperous creation, and gradually improved quality of works." The government work report fully affirms the achievements of literary and art work.

They also generally hold that the report analyzes the existing problems in literary and artistic work in a realistic and appropriate way. Its criticism of the tendency to treat cultural works as pure commodities indeed hits home.

Will criticisms constitute "pressure" and frustrate the creative initiative? The answer by many CPPCC members is no. Zhang Geng, a dramatic theorist, is right in saying: "The report not only criticizes the shortcomings, but also points out a correct orientation and places warm expectations on us in art circles. All this has added to our confidence and strength."

#### The Reform of Literature and Art Must Have a Clear Aim

Because many maladies exist in the system for literary and art work, a reform to smash the situation in which "everyone eats from the same big pot" is inevitably necessary. The key points are how to reform and what purpose to achieve through the reform.

CPPCC member Shu Qiang, director of the central experimental modern drama troupe, pointed out at a group discussion meeting: Some artistic units view the reform as nothing but adopting a contract system, and regard the adoption of a contract system as nothing but making more money. This viewpoint is incorrect. The creation of cultural works has different characteristics and laws from the production of material goods. The way of reform should not be copied mechanically. I am in favor of what Premier Zhao has said: "The purpose of the reform is to promote the prosperity of socialist literature and art, to enhance the ideological and artistic quality of writers and artists, and to improve the ideological and artistic quality of works."

Li Moran, director of the Liaoning people's artistic theater, Huang Yijun, director of the Shanghai symphony orchestra, and other CPPCC members also criticized the reckless practices in some places concerning reform.

#### Self-Respect

Workers and peasants eagerly hope that artists will give performances among themselves and regard these performances as the loving care shown by the government for them. What should a serious artist offer to the people?

CPPCC member Li Guyi, a singer, said: Sometimes, I must put on two performances a day. Although tired, I never work in a perfunctory manner. I do not want to hanker after "box-office value" or something like that. I always told myself that one must have self-respect. If one respects performances as a means of seeking fame and wealth, one will become greedy for money. This means that one, as an artist, has entered a blind alley.

#### Study, Life

CPPCC members in art circles deeply feel that in order to justify the great trust placed by the people and to produce more and better mental food, it is imperative to study literature and art theory and to go deeply into life.

CPPCC member I Moran pointed out that one of the reasons for various deviations is that people in art circles do not have a uniform understanding of some important theories of literature and art and this leads to vacillations in concrete actions. Therefore, it is necessary to study earnestly from the very beginning so as to seek a common understanding. Ding Ling, a veteran writer, and Chen Qitong, a dramatist, also pointed out the classical theory--"life is the source of creation"--is still correct thus far and must be upheld and put into practice. Ding Ling also said that she still achieved "gains" during the 10 years of turmoil, because she was living among workers and peasants and thus could gain much knowledge and warmth from them.

#### Cultural Development Viewed

OW121055 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The committee members attending the first session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee continued their group discussions today on Comrade Peng Zhen's opening speech and Premier Zhao's report on the work of the government at the first session of the Sixth NPC. Their discussions were focused on questions concerning cultural development with emphasis on the development of education, science and technology.

Qian Sanqiang, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, said: We have made great achievements in school education, but the students' ability to work by themselves is too poor. The scientists and technicians we need should not only have book knowledge, but they should also have certain working ability. Soon after graduation, students should be able to use their brain and their hands at the same time.

Qian Sanqiang regarded the establishment of science and technology laboratories as a good way to invest in intellectual development. He suggested that science and technology laboratories be set up in large cities first because this would require less money than setting up a laboratory in each school. He said: We should let children and youth do experiments, increase perceptual knowledge, arouse their interest in science, and make them understand that science is not a mysterious thing.

Fei Xiaotong, a member of the CPPCC National Committee and vice chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee, said that he recently visited some frontier regions. According to him, these regions ask for help from centrally-located regions on the one hand, while, on the other, they pay no attention to their own intellectual resources and refuse to accept many reasonable suggestions. He said that in order to bring the role of knowledge in the four modernizations into full play, we must first develop local intellectual resources well and use existing intellectual resources in a rational way in the four modernizations.

#### Democracy Discussed

OW130525 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] While discussing Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report, members attending the first session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee have presented many valuable opinions and proposals on strengthening socialist democracy and law.

Situ Qing of the China Zhi Gong Dang, said that although public order has been improved after the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, publicity work must also be done simultaneously along with the adoption of concrete measures so that there will be an even better public order and a fundamental turn for the better in the standards of social conduct.

Xu Jizeng, professor of the Shandong Institute of Oceanography, said that education on building a civilization with a socialist spirit should begin in the primary schools. A legal course understandable by primary school students should also be compulsory. Secondary school and college students, who have developed a higher comprehension capability, must be helped to enhance their legal concept.

To deal with various types of waste, the CPPCC National Committee members maintained that economic legislation is of great urgency. Han Lancheng, 75, said that all the leaders of large and small-size departments have the authority to control expenses. But some leaders' sense of law is getting blunted, and they pay no heed to certain financial and economic regulations at all.

Han Liancheng maintained that the best way to resolve this problem is through the formulation of strict regulations and rules for handling financial and economic issues. He said that the responsibilities of all lawbreakers must be investigated and must not be treated lightly. He said that for those cadres who have abused their authority to seek private gains and who have flagrantly wasted and seized the money earned by the people with their labor must be punished in accordance with the law. Only by doing this can we stop various types of violations of financial and economic regulations, the practice of each going his own way, plug all loopholes, and ensure economic order.

The CPPCC National Committee members, while reviewing the situation in their respective professions and trades, also proposed that the current legal system must be further improved.

Tang Dihua, a CPPCC National Committee member from the social sciences circle, said that although the central authorities have repeatedly decreed that trees in woodlands must not be cut without authorization, the unauthorized felling of trees in woodlands is still frequent, and certain cases have even had the support of the leading cadres of the county party committees of the localities. If these leading cadres, who must be held directly responsible for the ravage of the state's forestry resources and the enormous financial losses, are only subjected to disciplinary action within the party, then the punishment is too light. Dereliction of duty should be considered a crime, much more so if it leads to the direct or indirect destruction of the nation's resources. The criminal responsibilities of such people must be investigated and not ignored just because they confess.

Chen Huangmei, adviser to the Ministry of Culture, said that the cultural departments should also have its own law, otherwise people in the cultural field would become panic-stricken whenever there is a political campaign. Part of the reason why people may become panic-stricken is because there is no law which one can rely on to handle irregularities within the literary and art circle. For example: a law governing copyright, the relations between movies and television programs and many other problems in the literary and art circle must be enacted as soon as possible. The state and the Ministry of Culture must have uniformed regulations on what should be emphasized and improved.

The CPPCC National Committee members also maintained that, to achieve a fundamental turn for the better in public order and in the standards of social conduct, efforts must be exerted from all quarters. The leaders must continue to educate everybody to do things according to the new constitution.

#### Call for National Reunification

OW111533 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1555 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--CPPCC members to the first session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee continued to discuss Comrade Deng Yingchao's opening address and Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report today.

Over the past few days, the CPPCC members have expressed the view that the reunification of the motherland is a common aspiration of the Chinese people and an irresistible trend of history. They have pledged sustained efforts toward the grand unity and solidarity of the Chinese nation.

Ji Fang, chairman of the Chinese Peasants and Workers Democratic Party Central Committee, said: In her opening address to the first session of the Sixth CPPCC National Committee, Comrade Deng Yingchao solemnly expounded the policy concerning the return of Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and the reunification of China. She also clearly set forth the political principle of equating support for the motherland's reunification with patriotism. This has fully demonstrated that the CPC is broadminded and aboveboard, Ji Fang said.

Zheng Dongguo, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the KMT Revolutionary Committee, said: The reunification of the motherland is inevitable and is merely a matter of time. Therefore, it is better to reunify China earlier. Since the CPC and the KMT have cooperated twice before, it is natural that they should cooperate for a third time. The nine-point principle put forward by Chairman Ye Jianying, the stipulations in the new Constitution concerning Taiwan's status after the reunification of the motherland and the exposition by Comrade Deng Yingchao in her opening address on peaceful reunification have already laid down the necessary conditions for the reunification of the motherland, he stressed.

Xu Mengshan, secretary-general of the headquarters of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said: In her opening address, Comrade Deng Yingchao once more unequivocally and specifically expounded China's fundamental policy toward the Taiwan issue. In expounding the relations between the CPC and the KMT, her opening address pointed out that the two political parties must not continue to confront each other but must cooperate. It is further stated that such cooperation is not a measure of expediency but of long-term coexistence, not of hostility but of friendship and mutual supervision. Regarding the status of Taiwan after reunification, it is explicitly stated that Taiwan, as a special administrative region, may follow a system different from that on the mainland so that the two may complement and support each other. Furthermore, the opening address stated, under the premise of reunification, all matters are open for discussion. All this will contribute to the peaceful reunification of the motherland, Xu Mengshan stressed.

#### Taiwan Deputies Arrive

OW050635 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 1500 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Thirteen Taiwan deputies to the first session of the Sixth NPC all arrived in Beijing on the evening of 2 June. The 13 deputies are from Fujian, Guangdong, Hubei, Anhui, Jiangsu, Liaoning, Shanghai and Beijing respectively. They are elected according to the provisions of the Constitution and the election law by more than 22,000 Taiwan compatriots residing in mainland China through full consultations and by ballot.

Among the deputies, one is a compatriot of Gaoshan nationality, seven were deputies to the previous NPC, and six are newly elected. Among the new deputies, three are women. Twelve of the deputies have a college-level education, and they include specialists, professors, engineers, doctors, scientists, technicians and government cadres.



On the afternoon of 3 June, the 13 deputies gathered together and officially formed the Taiwan delegation to the Sixth NPC. They elected deputy Lin Liyun as leader and deputy Cai Zimin as deputy leader of the delegation.

The deputies are immeasurably proud of being able to join the representatives of the people of all nationalities throughout the country in the capital to discuss affairs of state, and they feel the weight of their heavy responsibilities.

They expressed their determination to live up to the expectations of Taiwan compatriots at home and abroad, to make joint efforts and to work with one heart and one mind to ensure the success of the NPC session. They pledged to draw on collective wisdom, absorb all useful ideas and suggest ways and means for the country's four modernizations and the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

#### Sixth NPC Opening

HK061526 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 6 June carries at the beginning of the evening's newscast a 43.5-minute filmed report on the 6 June opening session of the Sixth NPC which is held in the main auditorium of the Great Hall of the People in Beijing.

The film opens with a long shot of many people walking toward the Great Hall of the People. This is followed by another long shot of many people in the main auditorium and on the rostrum attending the opening session.

The camera then pans to show many NPC delegates sitting in the auditorium and applauding. The camera cuts to show the following top leaders arriving at the rostrum: Deng Xiaoping, Peng Zhen, Li Xiannian (followed by a female attendant), Deng Yingchao, and Hu Yaobang. While these top leaders are shown arriving at the rostrum, NPC Standing Committee Vice Chairman Shi Liang is shown sitting in the first row of the rostrum.

After several shots of many NPC delegates sitting in the auditorium and applauding, the film shows: Peng Zhen taking his seat in the first row of the rostrum; Deng Xiaoping taking his seat in the second row of the rostrum; and Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Wang Zhen and Ulanhu walking toward their seats on the rostrum.

The film then gives close-up shots of the following permanent chairmen [Chang Wu Zhu Xi] of the Presidium of the first session of the Sixth NPC, who are sitting on the rostrum: Wei Guoqing, Seypidin, Xu Deheng, Shi Liang, Zhu Xuefan, Wang Renzhong, Geng Biao, Chen Pixian, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Hu Juewen, Banqen Erdini Qoigyi Qyancan, Zhou Gucheng, and Ye Fei (in PLA uniform).

The film next gives close-up shots of the following leaders sitting on the rostrum: Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Yang Shangkun, Song Renqiong, Zhang Tingfa (in PLA uniform), Hu Qiaomu, Qin Jiwei (in PLA uniform), Wan Li, Yao Yilin, Fang Yi, Cu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Yang Dezhi (in PLA uniform), Yu Qiuli (in PLA uniform), Ni Zhifu and Liao Chengzhi.

Peng Zhen is then seen in a close-up shot and is heard addressing the opening session: "Deputies, a total of 2,977 deputies should be present at the first session of the Sixth NPC. A total of 93 deputies have asked for leave of absence. A total of 2,884 deputies are present at today's meeting. We have a quorum now."

Peng then declares the congress open, and asks all those present to rise and sing the national anthem. Peng Zhen is seen in a medium shot and heard ordering the singing of the national anthem in a medium shot; he is shown standing at the center of the front row of the rostrum; Wei Guoqing is seen standing on the right side of Peng Zhen; Chen Pixian and Ulanhu are seen standing on the left side of Peng Zhen; Deng Xiaoping is seen standing in the second row behind Wei Guoqing; and Hu Yaobang is seen standing in the second row. Prior to the singing of the national anthem, the film gives a close-up on the curtain behind the back row of the rostrum.

During the singing of the national anthem, Zhao Ziyang and Li Xiannian are shown standing in the second row on the left side of Hu Yaobang. A female attendant is seen standing behind Li Xiannian.

After the singing of the national anthem, Peng Zhen is seen in a close-up shot and heard delivering an opening speech. While Peng is heard reading the opening speech, the camera pans to show people sitting on the right side of Peng Zhen: Wei Guoqing, Seypidin; Xu Deheng, Shi Liang, Zhu Xuefan, Wang Renzhong, and Geng Biao. The camera also pans to show people sitting on the left side of Peng Zhen: Chen Pixian, Ulanhu, Peng Chong, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Hu Juewen, Banqen Erdini Goigyi Gyancan, Zhou Gucheng, and Ye Fei.

After Peng Zhen's opening speech, Premier Zhao is seen in a close-up shot and heard giving a report on the work of the government. While Zhao is heard reading the report, Hao Jianxiu and Deng Liqun are shown sitting on the rostrum, and the camera also occasionally pans to show many previously mentioned leaders sitting on the rostrum and many NPC delegates sitting in the auditorium.

After Zhao's report, while Peng Zhen is seen in a medium shot and heard declaring the meeting adjourned, Yang Dezhi is seen sitting on the left side of Li Xiannian, in the second row of the rostrum. The film then ends with a long shot of leaders on the rostrum.

## NPC Deputies Group Discussions

OW100331 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1619 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--The first session of the Sixth NPC continued its group discussions today. The deputies discussed Comrade Peng Zhen's opening speech, examined and discussed parts of the government work report concerning economic construction and discussed the reports by Vice Premier Yao Yilin and Finance Minister Wang Bingqian.

### Economic Construction Will Progress by Seeking Truth From Facts

Deputy Gu Xiulian said: Historic experience over the past 30 years tells us that great results can be achieved in economic work whenever we uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceed from realities and that setbacks occur whenever we violate this principle and fail to carry out construction at a steady pace.

The woman deputy, who once was vice minister of the State Planning Commission and presently governor of Jiangsu Province, put forward three suggestions on how to implement the principle of seeking truth from facts and advancing steadily in construction:

1. We must make it clear in our guiding principles that ours is a large country with a population of 1 billion and a rather weak material and technical foundation. Consequently, construction must proceed from realities and we should not do anything that objective conditions do not permit.
2. We must uphold the principle of planned economy playing the leading role and market regulation playing a supplementary role. I agree with Premier Zhao's remarks that the planning structure should be reformed to strengthen state control and guidance over the national economy more effectively.
3. Our work must be practicable to the point. We must give equal consideration to speed and to economic results and carry out construction well with emphasis on improving overall economic results. We must also adopt an overall point of view and tap new financial resources in support of the construction of key projects.

NPC deputy and governor of Yunnan Province Pu Chaozhu said: Historic experience and lessons remind us that we must at all times adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts and advancing steadily. To seek truth from facts it is necessary to study diligently, achieve a better understanding of the guidelines of the central authorities, keep in step politically with the central authorities and adopt an overall point of view. In work, it is necessary to keep forging ahead but at the same time not to impose excessive demands and be in an extreme hurry to the point of embarking on projects that cannot be accomplished under the objective circumstances. It is also necessary to step up investigation and study so as to really get to know how things stand, and to respect the practical experience of the masses and their pioneering spirit.

Zhang Wenyun [1728 2429 7301], NPC deputy and secretary of the Zhoukou Prefectural CPC Committee, Henan Province, said: We are deeply touched by the guiding principle for economic construction spelled out in Premier Zhao's report. Guided by this principle, we have been able to turn poverty into prosperity in the past several years.

#### Agriculture, Light Industry and Heavy Industry Must Be Developed Harmoniously

NPC Deputy and Vice Mayor of Dandong City Zheng Ping [6774 1627] spoke about the guiding principle of developing agriculture, light industry and heavy industry harmoniously. He said: This guiding principle is very important because it reflects the objective law governing economic development which must be followed.

#### Accept Historical Lessons, Solve Problems in Economic Work in a Practical Manner

The deputies held that for the present, in order to adhere to the correct guiding principle for construction, it is necessary to make efforts to overcome the state of affairs characterized by excessively large-scale capital construction, scattered investments, negligence in improving economic results and planless construction while ignoring state needs. It is necessary to accept historical lessons and resolutely oppose the way of doing things without taking the objective realities into consideration.

Jiao Hong [3542 4767], NPC deputy and deputy secretary of the Handan Prefectural NPC Committee, Hebei Province, said: To implement the correct principle for economic construction, we must take note of the problems now confronting us as emphasized by Premier Zhao, deficiency in financial resources and decentralization of funds, and make serious efforts to solve these problems by resolutely improving economic results, rationalizing the distribution of national income and correctly defining the general scale of capital construction.

#### Fujian Deputies Discuss Report

OWL21219 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0855 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--(Exclusively from FUJIAN RIBAO)  
In the past few days deputies from Fujian Province attending the first session of the Sixth NPC have held group discussions examining Premier Zhao Ziyang's government work report. The deputies held that Premier Zhao's report comprehensively and profoundly summarizes the country's achievements and experiences in the past 5 years, clearly defines the major tasks in the next 5 years in plain language and with substance, is persuasive and of great guiding significance.

Deputy Chen Xizhong said: The government work report is most touching because it is realistic. The 10 changes are real and based on facts.

Deputies Hu Ming and Cai Li said: Premier Zhao's report proudly summarizes two basic experiences in economic construction: one is to adhere to the guiding ideology to be practical and realistic; the other is to adhere to the principle of steadily advancing in construction.

In light of the actual situation in Fujian Province, Deputy Hu Hong explained that the current situation is indeed excellent as it has rarely been since the founding of the People's Republic. First, since the implementation of the production responsibility system in the rural areas, the masses of peasants have been liberated from the yoke of "left" ideas and their enthusiasm for production is unprecedentedly high. Despite frequent natural disasters in the past few years, the province has achieved good agricultural harvests year after year and the peasants' income has also greatly increased. Second, in the 4 years since the adoption of flexible policies in economic work with foreign countries, the province's total export volume has nearly doubled. The province has earned a total of 1.43 billion yuan in foreign exchanges in the past 4 years, more than the total foreign exchange earnings in the previous 28 years. Third, intellectual investment has been placed on the agenda.

Deputies who are intellectuals were particularly moved during the discussions. Deputies Liu Peide, Li Jingxi, Zhuo Zhongjiang and Chen Riliang cited a host of facts to show the changes among intellectuals since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

After analyzing the excellent situation, the deputies said: On our road ahead there remain many difficulties. As pointed out by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his government work report, we must soberly see our shortcomings and problems in work, adopt realistic measures and solve them in a down-to-earth way.

Deputy Hong Sisi said: The quality of motion pictures and television programs should be improved. Many among the masses are not quite satisfied with the television programs and motion pictures. It is hoped that the cultural departments will pay attention to the masses' demands.

Deputies Wang Yiping, Li Jingxi and Zhuo Zhongjiang said: The present problems in higher education are: Schools are too few in number, too small in scale, incomplete in departments, not quite rational in distribution, and unable to meet the requirements of the four modernizations program. It is necessary to bring into play the advantage of the old universities and adopt such forms of education as schools jointly run by central and local authorities to train urgently needed talents in the fields of foreign languages, political science and law, finance and economics, management, music, fine arts and so forth.

Deputy Zhong Saihua, of the She nationality, suggested that it is necessary to pay attention to developing education for minority nationalities. At present, the She nationality is falling behind in cultural development and school conditions are poor. It is hoped that the government will increase special educational funds for the She nationality and increase the number of teachers in public schools.

## Political, Legal Tasks Discussed

OW130445 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 12 Jun (XINHUA)--At group discussions on the report on the work of the government a few days ago, deputies to the first session of the Sixth NPC warmly discussed the questions of developing socialist democracy and strengthening the socialist legal system. The deputies emphatically pointed out: Only by carrying out socialist democracy in a widespread way and strengthening the socialist legal system can we bring about solid and durable order and stability throughout the country and guarantee the building of socialist modernization.

Lei Jieqiong, vice chairman of the Commission of Legislative Affairs of the Sixth NPC and professor of Beijing University, who is 78, pointed out: This is a golden age for our country's democratic construction. She said: to judge whether a country has democracy or not, we must determine whether state power is truly in the hands of the people or not. The Chinese people have carried out a long and arduous struggle to achieve democracy. Under the CPC's leadership the people have seen their wish become reality.

Zhao Wenpu, NPC deputy and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Henan Provincial People's Congress, said: Last month all cities and counties in Henan organized a large number of inspection teams to examine how the new Constitution was implemented locally. The provincial people's congress Standing Committee organized four inspection groups to examine the overall situation. They found that local people's congresses and governments at all levels have seriously implemented the new Constitution. In addition, over 10,300 middle schools throughout Henan have opened courses on the legal system to educate large numbers of young people.

Qin Hezhen, NPC deputy and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress, pointed out: It is necessary to firmly grasp the work of economic and administrative legislation to meet the needs of modernization. He said: At present the reform of the economic system in our country has produced very good results. A new situation of socialist economy has appeared in which a variety of economic elements, forms of operation and circulation channels coexist. These new economic relations must be affirmed through economic legislation. They fall into certain patterns and must be standardized so that we will be able to consolidate and develop the results of our economic reform. In addition, we must apply the full force of our economic laws and regulations to eliminate interference and guarantee the progress of economic reform.

Cheng Guanghua, NPC deputy and secretary of the political and legal affairs committee under the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, said: Strengthening and improving political and legal work and public security work and tackling problems in a variety of ways are some of the essential ways to fundamentally improve public order and the general mood of society. To strengthen public security work, it is necessary to do two things well:

1. It is necessary to bring both the dictatorial and democratic functional roles of political and legal work and public security work into full play. On the one hand, it is necessary to strengthen the functional role of dictatorship to deal a resolute blow at sabotage by counterrevolutionaries, hostile elements who oppose socialism and criminals in all localities in order to safeguard and stabilize public order. On the other hand, it is necessary to conscientiously protect the people's democratic rights from infringement.

2. Political and legal work must be improved to meet the developments and changes of the situation. It is necessary to tackle problems in various ways for the main purpose of preventing crime and educating and rehabilitating delinquents.

#### Shandong Deputies Group Discussions

OW100345 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0843 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Deputies from Shandong Province attending the first session of the Sixth NPC held group discussions yesterday and today on the reports delivered by Premier Zhao Ziyang, Vice Premier Yao Yilin and Minister Wang Binqian. They unanimously endorsed the three reports.

NPC deputy Qin Hezhen (secretary of the Shandong Provincial Party Committee) said: Premier Zhao Ziyang's report embodies three kinds of spirit. One is the realistic spirit. In reviewing and summing up past work and setting forth tasks, objectives and measures, the report is realistic and geared to actual circumstances. Another is the spirit of reform. Centering on building socialism with distinctive Chinese features, the report sets reform tasks for the future, with a view to destroying the old and creating the new. The third is the spirit of keeping forging ahead. In this regard, the report stresses that we must work hard and in a down-to-earth way and make progress by blazing new paths in order to achieve the grand objective of quadrupling the gross annual value of industrial and agricultural production by the end of the century.

Many deputies held that the 10 achievements Premier Zhao Ziyang listed in the report are real and tangible. The NPC deputies from four prefectures in northwestern Shandong said with emotion: Total cotton output in the four prefectures increased from 1.89 million dan in 1978 to more than 15.6 million dan in 1982. Although the acreage sown to grain crops was reduced, total grain output rose by 12.4 percent. A good wheat harvest is expected this year.

NPC deputy Wang Tao (mayor of Zibo City) said: Four fundamental reasons underlie the tremendous changes which have taken place in our country over the past 5 years. First, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee laid down the correct ideological, political and organizational

lines and matters were set right in various aspects. This made it possible for large numbers of cadres and people to have ease of mind and bring their enthusiasm for building socialism into full play. Second, the party and state have upheld the four fundamental principles and have prevented interference from the right while continuing to eliminate the "leftist" influence. Third, the emphasis of our work has resolutely been shifted to socialist modernization. And fourth, socialist democracy has been promoted and the socialist legal system strengthened. As a result, the political situation of stability and unity has been consolidated and developed.

At the discussions many deputies held: In the present excellent situation, we should have our achievements strengthen our confidence and at the same time not lose sight of existing problems so as to keep our heads clear. For example, such problems as overextension of capital construction and poor economic results should not be ignored.

#### Sichuan Governor Addresses Meeting

OW120547 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0840 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--(Special for Sichuan People's Broadcasting Station) Speaking at the Sichuan delegation's group meeting, Yang Xizong, deputy to the Sixth NPC and governor of Sichuan, said that Premier Zhao's judgment that China's agriculture has extricated itself from protracted stagnation and achieved a sustained overall upsurge fully conforms to Sichuan's reality. Because of the tremendous changes that have taken place and are still taking place in the rural areas following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the [word indistinct] toward building a socialism with distinctive Chinese characteristics has become broader and broader. Over the past several years, Sichuan's grain output has been increasing at an average rate of 4 billion jin annually. The output of this year's winter crop has increased by 900 million jin.

Yang Xizong said that five major changes have taken place in Sichuan's rural areas during the past few years. First, it is the adoption of a multi-form system of contracted responsibilities based on the household with remuneration linked to output. The adoption of this system has significantly aroused the peasants' production enthusiasm. At present, the development of two types of households, namely the specialized households and the key-production households, has helped thousands upon thousands of hardworking families in the rural areas become well to do and has helped many families with material difficulties develop production and become well off. This has further fostered the fine tradition of each household helping another in the rural areas and has become an important aspect in building spiritual civilization in the rural areas.

Second, instead of growing nothing but grain as before, the rural economy is headed toward economic diversification and joint agricultural, industrial and commercial operation. While carrying out intensive farming on 100 million mu of acreage, people in Sichuan are also engaged in reclaiming



500 million mu of land for crops. Following the development of economic diversification and the commune- and brigade-run enterprises in the rural areas, changes have also taken place in the peasants' production methods as well as in the work they do, the income they earn, the consumer goods they use and the food they eat.

Third, agricultural production and rural services have become increasingly specialized and socialized, and they are being managed like those of an enterprise. A number of companies providing services in supplying seed strains, plant protection, livestock disease prevention, sprinkle irrigation, the use of marsh gas, and accounting have been established. In Xindu County, seed strains are now provided by the county seed company, and the old method of each household retaining its own seeds has been replaced. A number of households that provide specialized technical services for agricultural production have also been established in the rural areas, and these households are playing a significant role in popularizing agrotechniques and in disseminating the accomplishments of scientific research.

Fourth, government administration has been separated from commune management in the rural areas. Sichuan is now popularizing the experiences gained by Guanghan, Xindu and Qionglai Counties in trying out the system of separating government administration and commune management. Election and recruitment systems have gradually been adopted by all enterprises and township governments. These systems, under which cadres can be promoted or be replaced, are meant to smashing the "iron rice bowl" system and the practice of "eating from the same big pot." Thanks to administrative reform, the number of cadres of Banzhu township in Xindu County has been reduced from over 900 to some 100. This has lessened the peasants' burden and improved operational efficiency.

Fifth, while implementing the guidelines set forth in the No 1 document issued by the CPC Central Committee, Sichuan has restructured its system of rural supply and marketing cooperatives with the aim of accelerating the circulation of commodities in the rural areas. The transportation households that have been established in rural areas in recent years are playing a positive role in speeding up the circulation of commodities and in developing the rural economy.

Yang Xizong said: In accordance with the guidelines set forth in Premier Zhao's report, we will maintain the current momentum in agricultural development so as to ensure the all-round development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery.

#### Literary and Art Front

OW121147 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--At a group meeting of the first session of the Sixth NPC to deliberate Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government, Shaanxi deputies, including Ma Wenrui and Hu Cai, expressed their views on how to create a new situation on China's literary and art front.

Deputy Ma Wenrui said: In socialist construction, we should take economic development as the central task; and, at the same time, we should also pay attention to building spiritual civilization to make the two promote each other. In building spiritual civilization, literature and art play an important role.

He said: Literature and art include many things of which motion pictures and dramas are the most popular to the people. We should first affirm the achievements made by film workers and drama workers in the last few years. At the same time, we should also notice that--more or less--there exists a tendency towards bourgeois liberalism and a tendency towards a disregard for social consequences in these two fields. These tendencies are particularly shown on the stage of traditional dramas.

On how to create a new situation on the socialist literary and art front, Deputy Ma Wenrui emphasized the following several points:

1. We should study well and adhere to Marxist literary and art theories and the fundamental guidelines and principles of Chairman Mao's talk at the Yanan forum on literature and art. We should persistently serve the people and socialism and constantly educate the people in the ideology of patriotism, collectivism, socialism and communism.
2. The literary and art workers should plunge into the thick of life, join the great struggle waged by the hundreds of millions of people to create a new situation in socialist modernization, share weal and woe with the people and use various literary and art forms to reflect the good deeds of advanced persons who heroically give their lives for socialism and who shed the radiance of communist ideology.
3. We should correctly handle the relationship between inheriting and pioneering. We do not object to learning foreign things, but we should "make foreign things serve China" and not blindly follow "Westernization." We do not object to putting on classic plays, but we should make the past serve the present and prevent retrogression.
4. We should strengthen leadership over literary and art work.

In their speeches, Deputies Wei Zhiwang and Yang Jihai stated that the contents of films and television programs must consider social consequences, particularly their influence on youth and children. They urged radio and television programs to conform to our national conditions and the principle of seeking truth from facts.

## Guizhou Governor, Deputies Speak

OW111106 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1506 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Special column: "Good Policies Have Brought About New Appearances--Some NPC Deputies Spoke Glowingly on the Present Fine Rural Situation"]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--During their group examinations and discussions of Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government, the NPC deputies from the various localities talked excitedly about the present excellent situation in the rural areas. The following are excerpts of the speeches by some of the NPC deputies:

### Waves of Wheat Are Rolling on the 1,000-Li Central Plains

Henan Deputy Liu Zhengwei (Henan Provincial Party Committee secretary) said: Five years ago Henan had numerous problems. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, obvious changes have taken place in Henan. The changes in agriculture were especially great as shown by the fact that the total wheat output in 1978 was 17.36 billion jin, and this year waves of wheat are rolling throughout the 1,000-li Central Plains. Scenes of bumper harvests are everywhere. According to forecasts of estimated output by the various localities, total output can reach 28.2 billion jin.

### Past 5 Years' Development in Yanbian's Rural Areas Surpassed That of Previous 30 Years

Jilin Deputy Zhao Nanqi (Jilin Provincial CPC Committee secretary and Yanbian Prefectural Party Committee first secretary) said: The 10 major changes in the past 5 years which Premier Zhao talked about in his report are inspiring and true. Take the Yanbian Korean Autonomous Prefecture's rural areas for example, the development of the past 5 years was greater than that of the previous 30 years. Before 1977 the average per capita income throughout the prefecture's rural areas never exceeded 150 yuan, while in 1982 such income rose sharply to 380 yuan. In the past few years four major changes have taken place throughout the prefecture's rural areas. 1) The long-standing crop structure of grain and beans, with grain as the key link, has changed. In the past, of the total agricultural output value, 70 percent derived from grain and beans and 30 percent from diversified economy and industrial crops. At present, 40 percent of output value derives from grain and beans, and 60 percent from diversified economy and industrial crops; 2) The situation in which the plains were rich and the mountainous areas were destitute has changed. In the past, income in plains areas surpassed that in mountainous areas by 30 percent, and now it is just the reverse; 3) The situation in which the inland areas were rich, and the border areas were destitute has changed. Hunchun County, located in the border areas,

used to be a poverty-stricken county. In the past few years, the average per capita income throughout the county's rural areas has reached 400 yuan, rating first in the prefecture; and 4) The appearances of backward production brigades teams have changed. There are no longer any production teams with average per capita income below 100 yuan in the prefecture now.

#### Great Changes Have Taken Place in Guizhou's Rural Areas

Guizhou Deputy Wang Chaowen (Governor of Guizhou) said: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, rural areas of Guizhou Province have implemented various kinds of agricultural production responsibility systems, making their situation better and better with each passing year. In 1982, the province's total output of grain and output of flue-cured tobacco, rapeseed and tea all exceeded past records. From 1978 to 1982, the total agricultural output value increased by an average of 7 percent each year. The livelihood of commune members also improved. In the past, there were 25 low-yield and poverty-stricken counties in the province, and now the number of such counties has dropped to 12. Various other changes have also taken place in these 12 counties in the past few years.

#### Yunnan Deputies Speak

OW111442 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0914 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--(Special for YUNNAN RIBAO and Yunnan People's Broadcasting Station)--Over the past few days, NPC deputies of various nationalities from China's southwest province of Yunnan have been reviewing Premier Zhao's government work report at group discussions. In the course of their discussions the deputies excitedly reported on the situation in the frontier areas to illustrate the significant development of production, the remarkable improvement of the people's livelihood, the stable popular feeling and the strong defense in Yunnan's minority areas.

Zhao Cunxin and Dao Anju of Dai nationality and Tang Jiashou of Hani nationality reported that agricultural production of Xishuangbanna Dai Autonomous Prefecture and Dehong Dai-Jingpo Autonomous Prefecture has constantly increased in recent years, and the people there have said that their past suffering and their happiness today fully reflect the correctness of today's policies. Before 1979, Xishuangbanna had to import 60 to 80 million jin of foodgrain each year; the prefecture had a surplus of foodgrain only 2 years after the convening of the 2d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. Last year, it even exported over 40 million jin of food grain.

Pu Zhao of Yi nationality and Xiong Shizhen of Miao nationality, both come from areas bordering Vietnam, said: Over the years, despite the Vietnamese Army's sabotage and despite drought and insect pests, people of all nationalities still have reaped bumper agricultural harvests, thanks to their hard work. Last year, Wenshan Autonomous Prefecture powerfully supported the struggle against Vietnam by overfulfilling the state's grain procurement quota by a big margin.

During the course of discussion, the middle-aged deputies were particularly emotional, and they were eager to speak. Miao Yijin, an engineer of the Kunming Institute of Metallurgy, said: In the past we felt that this life of ours was totally meaningless. We never realized that we would now be able to attend the people's congress in Beijing. Wang Xueren, associate professor of Yunnan University, said: Some of us who used to be bourgeois intellectuals have now become part of the working class. We can never thank the party enough for giving thoughtful consideration to our social status, living condition, pay and work. We used to think that we were living in the wrong times. Now we think we are living in the right times. We even feel that we do not have enough knowledge and time for serving our country.

Yang Shaohong, vice chairman of the Kunming Association for Promoting Democracy, said: People like myself of various democratic parties were considered bourgeois elements and treated as such during the "Cultural Revolution." Such incorrect treatment has now been corrected. Now I have become one of you and will work shoulder-to-shoulder with you for the four modernizations. I feel very proud of this. The party's united front policies are very wise and we can feel the warmth of the party like a plant that feels the warmth of the spring sun. We are determined to make new contributions to intellectual development, the educational cause and the united front operations.

#### Zhejiang Deputies Discuss Report

OW120511 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0149 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 Jun (XINHUA)--In the last few days, Zhejiang deputies attending the first session of the 6th NPC discussed in a lively manner Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government.

Deputy Tie Ying (chairman of the Zhejiang Provincial Advisory Commission) said: We all witnessed what has happened in the past 5 years. The 10 great achievements were not achieved easily. The most fundamental factor in the achievements was that we set our guiding principles to right and adopted a series of lines, principles and policies that conform to China's realities. In practice, we primarily corrected "leftist" mistakes and also eliminated rightist interference. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our country has become more and more prosperous year after year, the people have become happier and happier year after year, and the socialist road has become broader and broader.

Deputy Xue Ju (Governor of Zhejiang Province) said: Since the first session of the Fifth NPC, we have experienced a historical turn. At that time, we did not clearly know the danger of those unfeasible planned targets put forward by the first session of the Fifth NPC. Fortunately, the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out and corrected them in a timely manner and made our economy gradually embark on a sound path of

development. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, Zhejiang Province has constantly eliminated "leftist" influence; seriously implemented the policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization, and upgrading; undertaken economic development in consideration of Zhejiang's realities; and rapidly restored and developed industrial and agricultural production. In this way, our development has not been slowed down. On the contrary, it has been accelerated and become firmer. In 1982, the total value of industrial and agricultural production doubled and the provincial income increased by 96 percent as compared with 1970. Such a high growth rate never happened in previous 5-year-plan periods. In 1982, the province's total industrial output value reached 23 billion yuan and its total agricultural output value amounted to 13.7 billion yuan. With a per-mu yield of around 1,500 jin, the 1982 grain output was a record. Practice makes us understand that the better the situation becomes, the more we should keep a clear head. Only by adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts and the policy of making steady progress, can we continue to develop the excellent situation.

#### Xizang Deputies Attend Discussion

OW110629 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1244 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 10 Jun (XINHUA)--All the members of the Xizang NPC delegation have earnestly examined Premier Zhao's "Report on the Work of the Government" and cordially discussed this report. They have unanimously held: Premier Zhao's report has realistically and comprehensively summarized the tremendous achievements in the past 5 years, analyzed the problems which have cropped up during the past 5 years and put forth the main tasks and specific measures to be taken in the next 5 years. This report is an important document in guiding the people of all nationalities throughout the country to quicken the pace in the development of the four modernization program.

Deputy Lin Daoxun (an engineer) said: I am greatly moved by Premier Zhao's report. Our achievements are tremendous, but we also have shortcomings. It is very good that Premier Zhao presents all these facts realistically in his report. This shows that our style of work is changing. Premier Zhao's report attaches great importance to intellectual development and supports the cause of education with financial resources. If we do things in such a manner, we will definitely be able to fulfill the magnificent goal in developing China's four modernization program.

Deputy Guomo (Commissioner of the Shannan Prefectural Administrative Office) said: Premier Zhao's report mentioned planned parenthood. It said that in the next 5 years we must resolutely bring our population under control. This is absolutely essential. However, it is fairly difficult to promote planned parenthood in Xizang, particularly in Shannan Prefecture. The main problem is the lack of contraceptives. This has greatly affected the further development of birth control work. It is suggested that the departments concerned provide an ample supply of contraceptives that are suitable for use in Xizang.

All the deputies from Xizang mentioned the issue of communications in their speeches. They said: Communications forms the lifeline in promoting Xizang's economic development. Xizang is the only place without railways in China's 29 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. The lack of railways has greatly hindered the economic development in Xizang. The inclusion of building of railways in Xizang into the national plan as early as possible is suggested.

#### NPC Deputies Speak

OW100645 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1525 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Jun (XINHUA)--Deputies to the first session of the Sixth NPC enthusiastically discussed at panel meetings Comrade Peng Zhen's opening speech and examined Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government, Vice Premier Yao Yilin's report on the economic and social development plan for 1983 and Finance Minister Wang Bingqian's report on the final state accounts for 1982. Following are excerpts of the speeches by some deputies at the meetings.

Protracted Stability of the Country Is the Common Aspiration of the People of All Nationalities

Anhui Deputy Yang Weiping (former secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee) said: Comrade Peng Zhen's opening speech masterly summarized the work of the Fifth NPC and clearly defined the main tasks of the current session. Comrade Peng Zhen said: "The accomplishment of all these tasks is of great significance in leading and mobilizing the people of all nationalities in the country to consolidate and develop the political situation of stability, unity and liveliness and ensure the correct implementation of the principles and policies of the state in all fields of work and the development of the economy along a healthy path." This remark underlines the importance of the current session's success in guaranteeing our country's protracted stability.

To further develop the political situation of stability and unity in the country, I believe that first it is necessary to concentrate our efforts on mobilizing the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers, peasants and intellectuals in developing the economy in a solid manner and in the spirit of reform and continuously raising the living standards of the people in urban and rural areas on the basis of developing production to enable the people to lead a peaceful and prosperous life and the country to become strong. Second, it is necessary to strengthen the building of socialist democracy and the legal system by vigorously publicizing and implementing the new constitution, resolutely struggling against behavior in contravention of the constitution and law in order to safeguard their dignity, guarantee the people the right to be masters of their own, consolidate normal production and social order, and bring about a fundamental change for the better

in public order and social customs as quickly as possible. Third, it is necessary to do a good job in ensuring cooperation between old and new cadres and the succession of the new to the old, a central issue in achieving protracted stability in the country.

#### Correctly Handle the Relationship Between Economic Construction and Building of National Defense

PLA deputy Han Xianchu (former member of the Standing Committee of the CPC Central Committee's Military Commission) said: Premier Zhao put forward new requirements for building the liberation army. We must unite and strive to fulfill these requirements. To correctly understand and handle the relationship between national economic development and the building of national defense, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects: First, economic construction is the material foundation for building national defense. Our army, which has developed from a single-arm service to a combined armed service, needs a large amount of funds and supplies for its maintenance in peace time and a still larger amount in time of war. In view of our army's relatively backward equipment, we need to close the gap between our country and some other countries in terms of weapons and equipment. These needs can be solved only by continuously developing the national economy, culture, science and technology. The liberation army must actively take part in the building of socialist material and spiritual civilization because doing a successful job in developing the national economy, which is the foundation, will promote the building of national defense. Second, the strengthening of defense capability is an important guarantee for the construction of the national economy. Without a strong people's army, the smooth building of socialism in our country is impossible. Therefore, it is necessary to be prepared for danger in times of peace and to continuously modernize national defense on the basis of developing the national economy. Third, the building of national defense must keep pace with the development of the national economy. As modernization should befit the conditions in China, the requirements for building national defense should not exceed the capabilities of the country. We must use the limited defense budget to effectively build the army. It is necessary to spend the funds effectively, especially in equipping the army, running schools and training cadres. A contemporary war is a three-dimensional war with complex armed services and technology. Without science and technology, we will not be able to conduct such a war. It is necessary to strengthen the training of young and middle-age cadres and spend some manpower and financial resources in doing so.

Sichuan deputy Nie Ronggui (deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee) said: The work of restructuring provincial organs in our province has been basically completed with the number of departments reduced to 41 and with leaders at department and bureau levels having an average age of 52 and one-third of them being college graduates, thus fulfilling the central authorities' requirements in the main. At present, reform has been carried out systematically and in an all-round manner in accordance with the



central authorities' arrangements in all fields of work. Judging from previous practice, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects in carrying out reform: First, we should proceed from reality in formulating the contents, forms and measures of reform and should not copy things mechanically in disregard of actual conditions in industry, commerce, agriculture, culture and education, and scientific research. Second, reform aimed at abolishing organs at the prefectural level should be carried out step by step. Third, the election system is good for grassroot political organs; it should be considered in electing grassroot cadres at enterprises. The reform of the wage system is very complicated, and we have encountered quite a few problems in wage readjustments in the past years. From now on, we should think about this question in a comprehensive manner and should consider not only education and length of service but also actual capabilities and contributions.

Zhejiang deputy Xue Ju (Zhejiang Provincial governor) said: We have indeed undergone a historical transition from the first session of the Fifth NPC in 1978 to the current first session of the Sixth NPC. In the past, we failed to discern the danger of the impractical targets set forth by the first session of the Fifth NPC. Owing to the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, which brought order out of chaos in good time, we have been able to develop the economy along a healthy path. Since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, our province has continuously eliminated the "leftist" influence, conscientiously implemented the policy of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, and developed the economy in accordance with the reality in Zhejiang, thereby rehabilitating industry and agriculture within a short time and enabling production to develop steadily. The pace of construction did not slow down, but accelerated in a more solid way. Compared with 1977, in 1982 the province doubled its annual gross value of industrial and agricultural output and increased the people's income by 96 percent, a record unparalleled in previous 5-year plans. The province's total industrial output value reached 23 billion yuan, and agricultural output value 13.7 billion yuan. The grain output was a record figure with per-mu yield reaching 1,500 jin. Practice has enabled us to understand that the better the situation, the more necessary it is to maintain a sober mind. We can continue to develop the excellent situation only by adhering to the principle of seeking truth from facts and by making steady progress in construction.

#### Hong Kong, Macao NPC Deputies

HK101301 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1146 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Report: "NPC Deputies From Hong Kong and Macao Had Lively Discussion on Hong Kong Issue"--ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]

[Text] Beijing, 10 Jun (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Today, deputies from Hong Kong and Macao to the Sixth NPC continued to examine and discuss the government work report. The deputies had a lively discussion on the passage "We will

recover sovereignty over Hong Kong at the appropriate time and will adopt appropriate measures to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity," which was put forward in Premier Zhao's report. They reckoned this passage very important and pledged their resolute support.

In their speeches, the deputies recalled Hong Kong's history, analyzed the present situation in Hong Kong, and thoroughly aired their views on the question of recovering sovereignty over Hong Kong and maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity.

Participating in today's discussion were deputies He Xian, Fei Yimin, Zhuang Shiping, Li Jusheng, Ke Ping, Yang Guang, Tang Bingda, Lu Dajian, Li Liansheng, Qin Hui, Tang Shengqiao, Wu Kangmin, Chen Zhigui, Kuang Bingren, Fang Shangui, Chen Hong, Shi Hui, Liang Shen, Tang Zhian and Huang Yanfang.

#### Peng Zhen's Opening Speech

OW060953 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0830 GMT 6 Jun 83

["Opening address by Peng Zhen at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China in 6 June 1983"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 6 Jun (XINHUA)--Opening address at the First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

6 June 1983

Peng Zhen

Fellow deputies:

The First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China now opens.

The previous NPC was held following the crushing of the "gang of four" and the end of the decade of turmoils. Since then, especially since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party and state have led the people of all nationalities throughout the country to thoroughly sum up the historical experiences, firmly eliminate chaos and restore order and shift the focus of the nation's work to socialist modernization, and have achieved significant accomplishments in attaining a political situation characterized by stability and unity and in the economic, political, cultural, military and diplomatic fields.

During the course of its term, the Fifth National People's Congress achieved outstanding success in developing the economy, reinstating and developing socialist democracy and perfecting the socialist legal system. The constitution adopted by its fifth session in 1982 is a socialist constitution

with distinctive Chinese characteristics that are well suited to the needs of China's socialist modernization. This constitution, which reflects the common will of the people of all nationalities throughout the country as well as the Chinese Communist Party's correct policies, will serve as a general guide for good administration and stability in China for a long time to come. The historic contribution of the Fifth NPC makes up a glorious page in the chronicles of China. The wise leadership and unflagging industriousness of Comrade Ye Jianying and his outstanding contributions to the cause of socialist construction during his tenure of office as chairman of the Fifth NPC Standing Committee will never be forgotten by the people. Likewise, the people will never forget the industrious work and contributions rendered by the deputies of the Fifth NPC and by the vice chairmen and members of its Standing Committee.

The Sixth NPC is the first congress held by deputies elected in accordance with the new constitution. The 5-year term of the current congress will be a most crucial period. During these 5 years we will complete the Sixth Five-Year Plan and begin implementing the Seventh Five-Year Plan. When the work of economic construction and other work for the next 5 years is done well, a solid foundation will have been laid for us to attain the strategic goal of realizing socialist modernization by the end of this century.

The main tasks of this congress are to examine and discuss a report on the work of the government, examine and approve a report on the plan of economic and social development and the final state accounts and elect and decide on the nomination of new state leaders to form new state leading organs.

To elect and form state leading organs in accordance with the new constitution is an event of great concern to the people of the whole country. We are entrusted by the 1 billion people to exercise this power. We must give full play to democracy and, after careful consideration and repeated consultation, elect those citizens to leading posts of the state who have proved in the course of revolution and construction to be capable of representing the fundamental interests of the people and serving them wholeheartedly, and to be competent in leading the country's socialist modernization drive.

The accomplishment of these tasks will be important for leading and mobilizing the people of all nationalities in strengthening and developing the political situation characterized by stability, unity and liveliness, guaranteeing the correct application of the principles and policies of the state in all spheres of work and ensuring a sound economic growth.

Deputies, let us unite to work with one heart and one mind to successfully accomplish the solemn tasks entrusted to us by the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

CSO: 4000/147

## EAST REGION

### SHANDONG PARTY CONGRESS ACTIVITIES HIGHLIGHTED

Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Apr 83 p 1

[Article: "Promoting Unity, Promoting Reform, Promoting Construction: Shandong Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee Discusses and Determines Guiding Ideology of Fourth Party Congress--Calls Upon All Party Members and People of the Whole Province to Exert Themselves in Production and Work in Anticipation of the Convening of the Congress"]

[Text] Recently, the standing committee of the Shandong provincial party committee held a meeting to study preparatory work for the fourth party congress of our province and call upon all party members and cadres to exert their spirit, strengthen their unity, and exert themselves in accomplishing their various current tasks in production and work in anticipation of the convening of our party congress.

This meeting of the standing committee of the provincial party committee looked back at the activities and work of our province during the 12 years since the third party congress. In accordance with the requirements of our party's general task in the new historical era and Shandong's actual situation, the meeting considered the tasks of the fourth party congress of our province to be as follows: To discuss and determine, on the basis of the spirit of the 12th National Party Congress, the goals, key points, and measures in the near future and by the end of this century of the national economy and social development in our province; to mobilize party organizations at all levels and the vast ranks of our party members in the whole province to thoroughly eliminate the negative effects of "Leftist" mistakes and the 10 years of internal turmoil and thereby further strengthen the unity of our party, exert our spirit, earnestly carry out struggles, and continue to implement the principles of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement; to promote various reforms, strive for the realization as soon as possible of a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation, social customs, and party work style in our province and thereby bring about an overall new situation in the construction of our socialist modernization in Shandong.

The standing committee of the provincial party committee held that, since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, the political and economic situation in our province has been fine and is becoming better and better. This is the result of the correct leadership provided by the party Central Committee and the earnest struggle of all party members and laboring

masses led by party organizations at all levels. But we must see at the same time that the negative effects of "Leftist" mistakes and the 10 years of internal turmoil of long standing in the past have still not been completely eliminated, and the task of bringing order out of chaos in our thinking and practice has still not been thoroughly accomplished; there are still some unhealthy factors continually affecting our unity, affecting our reforms, and affecting our construction. Our fourth party congress in Shandong should be a congress to promote unity, promote reforms, and a mobilizing congress to establish new work style, create a new outlook, promote the four modernizations, and bring about an overall new situation in the four modernizations drive in Shandong. "Unity! Reforms! Construction!" This shall be the slogan of our congress at that time.

In order to hold this fourth party congress of our province well, the provincial party committee asks party organizations throughout the province to lead the vast ranks of our party members, cadres and masses to continue to delve into the study of the documents of the 12th National Party Congress and a series of important directives of the party Central Committee and unify even better their thinking and action under the party's line, principles and policies; let all actively take part in such unity work, in such reforming work, and in the work of stimulating people's zeal, and also, proceeding from their incumbent work, assert and exert themselves in doing a good job in our current agricultural production and various undertakings in a down-to-earth manner so as to anticipate the triumphant convening of the fourth party congress of our province with practical action.

9255

CSO: 4005/798

## EAST REGION

### QINGPU COUNTY CALLS FOR EMPLOYMENT OF COMPETENT CADRES

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Mar 83 p 1

[Article by JIEFANG RIBAO reporter He Wannan [6320 1354 3948]: "Qingpu County Party Committee Takes Bold Steps To Employ Capable Cadres"]

[Excerpts] At the end of the last spring festival, some 57 outstanding middle-aged and younger cadres in Qingpu County were again appointed to the commune, township, and bureau level leading posts. This large-scale promotion was the third in a series of similar promotions since May 1981. On the previous two occasions, some 103 middle-aged and younger cadres were promoted to leading posts, while a number of older and ailing comrades were allowed to retire to the second line of duty.

On the basis of its operational needs, Qingpu County has concentrated attention on boldly selecting and promoting skilled and professional talents capable of broadening the prospect of work. Before their promotion, the county party committee devoted more than a year to conducting a countywide investigation in the following three ways: First, it began with the inspection of the party's work style and party discipline practiced and observed by existing leading body members; second, it stressed the need for a background investigation of those future successors or middle-aged and younger cadres, which can provide a special insight into the background of several hundred college and middle school graduates throughout the county; third, an investigation of old cadres was conducted to enable the county to achieve a clear understanding of the current stature of its cadres so that a project for their future training can be worked out. Most of the comrades promoted have gone through the process of democratic recommendation, evaluation by their respective organizations, and basic skill tests at study classes attended by middle-aged and younger cadres. Today, as more and more professionally skilled and competent comrades have come to join the leading bodies at commune, township and bureau levels, their cultural structure has undergone great changes. Originally, the county public health bureau had only one college graduate and three primary school graduates out of nine party and government leaders. Today, its leading body consists of eight members including three college graduates and one primary school graduate. Non-party member Tong Ji [4547 7535], a graduate from a medical college of the 1950's, known for his surgical skills, has been appointed chief of public health.

9574

CSO: 4005/822

EAST REGION

NEW FUJIAN LEADERS IMPROVE GRASSROOTS-LEVEL WORK

OW200124 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 19 May 83

[By reporter Cai Guicun]

[Excerpts] Fuzhou, 19 May (XINHUA)--The new leading bodies of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government have paid much attention to conducting investigation and study at the grassroots level and have helped solve actual problems relating to industrial and agricultural production and other work on the spot. The provincial CPC committee postponed two important meetings originally scheduled for mid-May. The plenary session of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial meeting on the work of cities and towns, and instead decided to do a good job in early-season agricultural production, in striving to raise industrial economic results, and at the same time in taking care of the people's livelihood during this period.

As soon as the new leading bodies were inaugurated, principal responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the provincial people's government proceeded to the grassroots level. The principal responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee went to Sanming to check on the progress made in commercial reform and put forward suggestions on improving work in this area. They also summoned responsible persons of the provincial departments concerned to Sanming to discuss pressing problems concerning commercial reform in Sanming city jointly.

Since the beginning of spring, Fujian has been experiencing unusual weather; natural disasters such as torrential rains, tornadoes and hailstorms were reported one after another. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and the people's government working at the grassroots level have all helped various localities by every possible means to grasp early-season production well and have instructed those prefectures and counties failing to fulfill the early-rice sowing plan to plant more midseason rice in order to ensure that the planned acreage sown to grain for the whole year will remain unchanged.

CS0: 4005/853

EAST REGION

WANG JIAN REPORT TO SHANGHAI PARTY STYLE MEETING

OW250124 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 83 p 3

[Excerpts] Wang Jian, Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, recently delivered a report entitled: "The Situation in Striking at Serious Economic Crime and Future Tasks in Shanghai" at a meeting of responsible party cadres in the city. In the report, he affirmed the noticeable achievements scored by the city in the past year in striking at serious economic crime and set forth arrangements for work in the next stage.

Wang Jian said: According to statistics as of the end of March, a total of 9,815 cases of various kinds of economic offenses involving 11,309 persons had been exposed and placed on file for investigation and prosecution. Among the 9,815 cases, 6,493 cases, or 66.15 percent, had been dealt with and concluded. A total of 258 persons were punished by party discipline, of which 123 persons were expelled from the party. Some 810 persons were punished by administrative disciplinary sanctions, of which 293 persons were dismissed from their posts. Some 2,358 persons were punished by law, of which three were persons were sentenced to life imprisonment. Illicit money and goods worth more than 17 million yuan were recovered. Under the influence of the policy of struggle, over 3,500 persons in the city turned themselves in and confessed their crimes. By way of the struggle, we struck at serious economic offenses, vigorously checked unhealthy tendencies in the economic sphere and redeemed a great number of people. This activity has played a positive role in correctly implementing the policy of opening to the outside world and stimulating the domestic economy, in developing agricultural and industrial production, and in effecting a turn for the better in party style and social ethics. Meanwhile, in connection with striking at serious economic offenses, many units conducted thoroughgoing anticorrosion education to enhance the cadres' and masses' capacity for resisting the corrosive influence of capitalism. Some relevant units established and amplified rules and regulations to improve the management and administration of enterprises.

Wang Jian said: Criminal activities exist to a serious degree in Shanghai's economic sphere. The major manifestations are: 1) Abusing one's position and power to practice graft and take bribes. Corroded by capitalist ideology, some party members, cadres, and even some leading cadres have become morally



degenerate and have taken the road of crime by seeking private gain.

2) Insiders collaborate with people outside to engage in speculation and fraud. Many people come to Shanghai for business. Among them are some unlawful persons engaging in speculation and fraud by means of sending gifts, practicing bribery and collaborating with insiders. 3) Engaging in unlawful foreign trade. By taking advantage of the policy of opening to the outside world, some unlawful persons accept Hong Kong (foreign) businessmen's commissions without authorization to set up illegal agencies and pass themselves off as agents. They bribe our cadres and draw them to their side, control the supply of goods in great demand, rush to purchase or illegally buy up export commodities, and smuggle goods out of the country to seek private gain. 4) Smuggling valuable cultural relics, manuscripts and paintings out of the country in great quantities. According to statistics of the customs office, a total of 1,999 pieces of cultural relics and 787 manuscripts and paintings were discovered in the process of being smuggled in 1982. Public security departments solved 40 cases involving the smuggling and reselling at a profit of cultural relics, manuscripts and paintings in 1982, of which 25 cases were rather serious ones. In addition to wristwatches and telecommunications equipment, there were great quantities of pornographic and obscene materials among the goods that were smuggled into the country. 5) A small number of people in state and collectively run enterprises and institutions engage in the smuggling and selling of contraband goods, evade taxes, resell at a profit materials covered by the state plan, and supply coupons, thereby seriously violating law and discipline. 6) Those who enforce law violate it themselves by taking bribes. State functionaries collaborating with unlawful persons to engage in economic crimes have been uncovered in public security, customs, and industrial and commercial departments. 7) The remnants of the "gang of four" furiously engage in economic crime. According to incomplete statistics, over 120 criminals of this kind have been exposed.

Wang Jian said: The crackdown on serious economic crime is a strategic, long-term task. Party organizations at all levels should make overall arrangements, strengthen leadership conscientiously, and overcome the slack mood to carry on this struggle in a thoroughgoing way.

CSO: 4005/853

EAST REGION

WANG YAOSHAN REPORT ON SHANGHAI'S PARTY STYLE

OW250001 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 18 May 83 p 3

["Excerpts" of report by Wang Yaoshan, entitled: "Implement the Guidelines Laid Down by the Second Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and Strive To Realize a Fundamental Improvement in Shanghai's Party Style as Soon as Possible"]

[Excerpts] The Second Plenary Session of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission was an extremely important one. On the basis of the guidelines laid down by the 12th National CPC Congress and the new party Constitution, the plenary session realistically analyzed the existing party style, elucidated the necessity and the pressing need of reactifying party style and summed up the new experience in doing discipline-inspection work. It analyzed the reasons why our party style has not been fundamentally improved and studied the subjective and objective conditions for bringing about a fundamental change for the better in party style. The session put forward the major tasks and concrete measures to realize a fundamental improvement in party style as soon as possible, helped us achieve a better understanding of the guiding ideology and the principles and policies for discipline inspection, and strengthened our confidence and sense of responsibility in bringing about a fundamental change for the better in party style as soon as possible.

Shanghai's Basic Situation in Party Style

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, and particularly since the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organizations at all levels in Shanghai have eliminated chaos and restored order resolutely, corrected unhealthy practices incessantly, and done a great deal of work. Shanghai's party style has been improved markedly and unhealthy practices in the city have disappeared somewhat.

However, we must realize soberly that there remain problems of impurity in ideology, organization and style of work within the party in Shanghai. In some localities and units, unhealthy practices and infractions of law and discipline are still prevalent to a serious extent. It is true that the party style has not been basically improved. The major signs are as follows:

Some party members and cadres lack party spirit. Individualist ideas are prevalent among them to a serious extent. They have run counter to the party Constitution, violated party principles, and acted on the basis of their personal interests and feelings. Their major problems are: 1) They have an incorrect attitude in implementing the line, principles, policies, and decisions laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; 2) They violate the principle of exercising the system of collective leadership and democratic centralism, and disregard organization and discipline; 3) On the issue of cadres, they violate the principle of promoting those who have both ability and political integrity; 4) They divorce themselves from reality and the masses, and have become terribly bureaucratic; 5) They seek ease and comfort as well as special privileges in livelihood, and make use of their positions and power for private gain. Some of them have already degraded to the extent of falling into corruption, violating law and discipline, and engaging in economic and other crimes. Although all these unhealthy practices and infractions of law and discipline are sporadic and few, they are nevertheless obstacles to the bringing about of a fundamental change for the better in party style as soon as possible. They merit our full attention, and should be overcome and corrected resolutely.

#### Several Experiences in Rectifying Party Style

The five new experiences summed up in the work report of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission have synthesized the basic experiences of the party in rectifying party style and enforcing party discipline strictly. They are the major principles by which to guide our work and create a new situation in doing discipline-inspection work. We must study them earnestly and apply them correctly in the course of our practice, and enrich and develop them further. In close connection with our discipline-inspection work in Shanghai, we have the following primary experiences:

1. To rectify the party style, it is essential to arouse the full attention of the party committee and to mobilize the entire party. The leaders must stand in the forefront to ensure that each level and each person are held responsible for doing this job of rectifying party style. Since the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the municipal CPC committee has strengthened its leadership over the work of carrying out discipline inspection, has paid attention to rectifying party style and has enforced party discipline strictly. It has organized all party members to study and implement the documents issued by the central authorities on rectifying party style and arousing the entire party to ensure that every level is held responsible for doing the work of rectifying party style.
2. In rectifying party style, the most important task is to implement the party's line, principles, policies and decisions and ensure that all party members identify themselves politically with the party Central Committee.
3. To rectify party style, it is essential to implement the principle of discipline inspection in an all-round manner.

## Strive To Create A New Situation in Discipline-Inspection Work

It is an important task of the whole party to achieve a fundamental improvement in party style as quickly as possible in 1983, we should aim at a still greater improvement in party style in Shanghai. For this reason, party organizations at all levels, by continuing to carry forward the spirit in which the party committee attaches importance to the matter, the whole party sets to work, the leaders play a leading role, and every person at every level shoulders responsibility, must pay attention to accomplishing the following work:

1. Step up education for party members and cadres in party spirit, party style and party discipline so as to pave the way for an all round party consolidation to be launched next winter. The principal materials to be used for this education will be the documents of the 12th party congress and the party Constitution. After the party Central Committee's relevant documents are studied and understood, party committees (party organizations)--primarily those of the various departments, commissions, offices, districts, counties and bureaus--should all convene meetings for the exclusive purpose of examining the existing main problems in party style in light of these documents. Problems should be examined in close conjunction with the actual thinking and work, and by implementing the spirit of rectifying incorrect work styles. We should proceed from the desire for unity and act in the manner of seeking truth from facts, and in a gentle and mild manner in carrying out criticism and self-criticism. We should add to our achievements and correct our mistakes, strengthen party spirit and unity, and consciously keep pace politically with the party Central Committee.
2. Strive to insure the implementation of the party's economic construction policy of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading. Stern measures should be taken against the handful of people who are found to have committed such erroneous acts as violating the relevant policies and regulations of the party and state, deliberately putting up obstacles to obstruct economic centralization and impair the construction of the state's key projects, and so on.
3. Resolutely insure the smooth progress of various reforms, particularly structural reorganizations and the reshuffling of leading bodies. At present, this work is being carried out systematically and with stepped-up efforts in Shanghai. This work is a major political task. Those people who are involved in using the opportunity of structural reorganization to carry out unhealthy practices, depending on the nature and circumstances of the problems, should be dealt with sternly, in accordance with party discipline and state law, in order to educate our party members and cadres.
4. Continue to pay close attention to the struggle against serious economic crimes. This struggle has now come to a crucial juncture where it calls for both our continued efforts to carry it out in depth and vigilance against the possibility of "dying embers glowing again." The task remains very difficult.

Discipline inspection organs should do a good, serious job in handling party discipline work so as to practically correct the various unhealthy practices and violations of law and discipline. They should make full use of typical cases to carry out extensive and in-depth education in the need to guard against corruption.

5. Stop unhealthy tendencies and foster healthy ones with vigorous efforts. In its relevant report, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission noted the need to curb the two unhealthy practices that have invoked the most resentment among the masses. This observation fully applies to Shanghai in view of its actual situation. One is the vicious swelling of individualism among some party members and cadres who, regarding the units they lead as their "territory" to do with as they please and taking the powers entrusted to them by the party and people as the means by which to act like an overlord, have persisted in all kinds of outrages. Although these units and their party members and cadres are small in number, their blatant violations of organizational and political discipline have had a very bad impact and have done very serious harm. There are formidable obstructions and much interference against the investigation and handling of such cases. However, party committees and discipline inspection organs at all levels should take a firm position, carry out penetrating investigations, be bold to find and challenge typical examples, and persist in the struggle. When dealing with serious problems involving leading bodies and leading cadres at and above the district, county and bureau level, they should display all the more courage to persist in the struggle to the end and give timely reports to the municipal party committee and the higher-level discipline inspection commission. Another problem that has caused the loudest complaints and strongest resentment is the fact that some party members and cadres are engaged in seriously unhealthy practices and violations of law and discipline in the construction and allotment of houses. We must stop this unhealthy tendency resolutely. This task will be a major one this year, particularly the first half of the year.

6. Continue to act in coordination with the concerned departments to step up the handling of the remaining problems of examining and reexamining cases of injustice. It is also necessary to pay close attention to handling the people's letters and visits and to that such letters and visits, which are of key importance, are handled well. Efforts should be made to solve problems in the unit, department or area where they occur.

7. Resolutely overcome the phenomenon of being soft and lax in exercising leadership so as to enhance the fighting power of party organizations. Party organizations at various levels must seriously carry out check-ups to settle the key cases whose settlement they have long stalled before the start of party consolidation. Do not wait until party consolidation to settle them. The regulations reiterated by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission must be strictly observed. No organization or individual is permitted to act in contravention of the party Constitution to interfere with the investigation of a violation of discipline, much less to side with or shield those under investigation. Otherwise, further investigations will be carried out to affix responsibility for such interferences. If necessary, disciplinary action will be taken. Cadres doing discipline-inspection work will be subject to

stern measures if they commit violations themselves. If they fail to report on, investigate into and take actions against the problems they find, they are guilty of dereliction of duty and are subject to an investigation to affix responsibility.

#### Promote the Building of Discipline-Inspection Organs at All Levels

Discipline-inspection work in Shanghai has witnessed some achievements in the past few years, but these achievements still fall far short of the requirements set by the party Central Committee and the expectations of the masses. We must act in the spirit of the party Central Committee's instruction to promote resolutely reforms in ideology, in organizational structure and in style and method, and to perform our duty seriously and with a sense of responsibility. Only in this way can we create a new situation in discipline-inspection work and achieve considerable progress within the year so as not to fail the trust of the party and people. In 1983 our efforts at improvement will be directed mainly in the following three areas: 1) Promote study, set things to right, do away with the old and create the new, and constantly raise our ideological and theoretical level, our understanding of policies and our work performance; 2) Build up and perfect organizations, reshuffle leading bodies, strengthen the ranks of cadres, and rely on the forces in various quarters to carry out our work; 3) Improve leadership style and methods of work, and fully and correctly exercise the functions and powers of discipline-inspection organs. We are convinced that so long as all of us at various levels within the party work as one and make concerted efforts, we will be able to create a new situation in discipline-inspection work and to bring about quickly a fundamental improvement in party style in Shanghai.

CSO: 4005/853

EAST REGION

WORK REPORT ON ZHEJIANG HIGHER PEOPLE'S COURT

OW180142 Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 6 May 83 p 2

["Excerpts" of the Zhejiang Provincial Higher People's Court work report by Gao Wenquan at the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress on 24 April 1983.]

[Excerpts] Implementing the lines, principles and policies set forth by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, people's court at all levels in Zhejiang have, in the past 5 years, tried and handled a large number of criminal and civil cases, and disputes over economic contracts as well as people's petitions in accordance with state law and decrees. Through trials, criminals are punished, the people are protected and a large number of frame-ups, fake and erroneous cases are redressed.

1. Socialist modernization has been safeguarded as a result of prompt and effective punishment meted out to criminals who have seriously undermined the economy. Statistics show that of the cases of major economic crime that have been handled during the past 10 months, 42 of them involved 100,000 yuan or more and 124 people have been implicated for having acquired illegally at least 10,000 yuan. Among the economic criminals, 315 are former staff members, including some leading cadres, of state organs.

In dealing with economic crime, the courts have intensified investigation and research into applicable policies and laws. By way of analysis and reviewing past precedents, they have strictly distinguished mistakes in work and economic malpractices from economic crime, and distinguished cases of smuggling, trading of smuggled goods, corruption, accepting bribes, speculation, and swindling from problems caused by imperfections in the policy of opening to foreign countries and enlivening the economy. Whenever a problem was discovered in which the line between what constituted a crime and what did not was unclear, a clear line of distinction was drawn promptly. Certain complex issues, for which the policies still were unclear, were treated with caution and without haste. Consequently, major economic criminals were powerfully rebuffed, the rampancy of smuggling and trading of smuggled goods along the coastal areas basically was halted, and both cadres and the masses were educated profoundly.

2. Thanks to the prompt and harsh punishment meted out to criminals who undermined social order, public order has been improving.

While striking at major economic crimes, people's courts at all levels have worked in coordination with the public security and procuratorial departments to improve social order and strike at counterrevolutionary activities and other crimes. The extremely small number of murderers, robbers, rapists, bombers, arsonists and other criminals who seriously jeopardized social order were punished promptly and harshly. Those heinous criminals whose crimes were particularly vicious and who were particularly dangerous were sentenced to death resolutely according to the law.

3. Thanks to the implementation of the PRC Law of Civil Procedure (for trial implementation) and the Economic Contract Law, new progress has been achieved in handling civil and economic cases.

4. The serious handling of people's letters, petitions and appeals has strengthened the courts' supervision over trials.

5. People's courts at all levels have taken an active part in a "comprehensive program" to improve public order by energetically propagating the law and giving legal advice. Over the past 10 months, people's courts at all levels in Zhejiang have taken an active part in carrying out a "comprehensive program" to improve social order by propagating the law and giving legal advice in connection with trials. Open sessions were held to try or to pronounce verdicts on typical cases having an educational value, with the intention of frightening the criminals and educating the people. In addition, whenever problems with regard to security, management, and ideological and political work were found during the trials, the units concerned were advised to improve their work so that potential problems could be eliminated and precautionary measures could be taken against crime.

CSO: 4005/853



CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

NEW RULES FOR ELECTION OF LEADING BODY IN SHEKOU

Beijing REMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Reported by He Yunhua [0149 0061 5478]: "The Newly Elected Leading Body of Shekou Industrial Zone Announced Balloting by the Masses for a Vote of Confidence After the First Year in Office"]

[Text] XINHUA, Shenzhen 28 Apr--After having been democratically elected, the newly formed administrative committee of the Shekou industrial area in Shenzhen Special Economic Zone announced at the installation ceremony of the members of the new leading body on 24 April that, in order to protect the right of the masses to elect and recall members of the leading body, there will be a balloting by the masses for a vote of confidence a year after the new body takes office. Members with more than half no-confidence votes will be replaced at once. Members who are seriously derelict in their duties or fail to fulfill them can be dismissed and replaced at any time. New elections will be held when the 2-year term of the new body expires. This new method is a fundamental reform of the system of life-time tennure for leadership positions which has in fact existed for a long time. It will radically change the old rule which maintains that leading members "can only be promoted and not demoted."

12380

CSO: 4005/776

NORTH REGION

MEMBERS OF SHANXI PROVINCIAL CPPCC APPROVED

Tiayuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Apr 83 p 1

[Report: "32d Session of the Standing Committee of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Decides: First Plenary Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Takes Place on 21 April--Zhu Weihua [2612 5898 5478] Will Preside; Session Passes List of Members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee"]

[Text] The Standing Committee of the Fourth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee held its 32d session from 12-14 April, discussed and passed the convening of the first plenary session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee and other such matters.

The session was presided over by vice chairman Zhu Weihua of the provincial CPPCC.

The session listened to a report given by the Provincial CPPCC vice chairman, An Zhifan [1344 1807 5672] on the process of establishing the Fifth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee through consultation. It discussed and passed the list of 377 members of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee jointly nominated through consultation among the Shanxi CPC Committee and the various democratic parties and groups, people's groups, patriots and other appropriate circles in our province; it discussed and passed the report on "Creating a New Situation in Our PPCC Work and Making New Contributions to the Construction of Shanxi's Socialist Modernization" submitted by the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Standing Committee to the first session of the Fifth Committee; and it decided to hold the first plenary session of the Fifth Shanxi Provincial CPPCC Committee on 21 April and passed that session's agenda and calendar (draft).

These 377 members of the provincial CPPCC Committee approved by the Standing Committee were nominated on the basis of the requirements of the new era and the nature and tasks of the PPCC, in accordance with the principles of uniform planning and comprehensive considerations, overall arrangements, pooling of ideas for broadened benefits, and carefulness and thoroughness, and on recommendations made by the various units after repeated exchanges of views and consultations. The makeup of the committee membership includes an increased number of representatives from all parties and groups, organizations, nonparty patriotic personages and personages from scientific

and technological circles, literary and art circles, educational circles, sports circles, journalistic and press circles, external friendship organizations, minority nationalities, returned Overseas Chinese, and so on. It also includes representatives from 27 different groups, such as the Taiwanese compatriots' friendship association and the social science circles. The 204 nominated from the ranks of committee members from the past session make up 54.1 percent of the total; there are 173 newly nominated members' who make up 45.9 percent of the total. In this nomination process, the quota of specially invited persons was relatively reduced; the ratio of communists was reduced; whereas the ratio of persons from the democratic parties and groups, people's organizations, nonparty patriotic groups and other circles was relatively increased. There are altogether 144 communists; they make up 38 percent of the total of all committee members; members of the democratic parties and groups are increased to 95, or 28 more than in the past session; there are 58 women who make up 15.4 percent of the total; there are increases also for minority nationalities and Taiwanese compatriots. Among those newly nominated committee members, increase in the number from scientific and technological circles, educational circles and medical and public health circles are the greatest. There are altogether 79 scientific and technological personnel, who make up 21 percent of the total of all committee members, and 91 educational workers, who make up 24 percent. Of the newly nominated committee members, attention was also paid to increasing the proportion of able and strong middle-aged intellectuals. Among these committee members of the next session, those with university and college educational background number altogether 211, making up 56 percent of the total of all committee members. Attention was likewise paid to making arrangements for personnel who have crossed over and personnel who, after special pardon, achieved good results in making propaganda to Taiwan and in the construction of the four modernizations, and also family members of personnel who have gone to Taiwan, as well as family members of Overseas Chinese. All this served to demonstrate the breadth of our patriotic united front of great unity and great commonality.

Vice Chairmen Li Zhimin [2621 1807 2404], Chen Shunli [7115 5293 4409], Yu Lin [0060 2651], Tao Jian [7118 0256], Yan Dingchu [7051 1353 4342], Zhu Jingzhi [2621 2529 2737], Li Shunda [2621 5293 6671] and Wang Dingnan [3769 1353 0589] attended the session.

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CSO: 4005/795

## NORTH REGION

### COMMENTATOR SCORES SHIELDING OF UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

Tiayuan SHANXI RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83 p 2

[Commentary by staff commentator: "We Must Stop the Unhealthy Practice of Shielding Unhealthy Practices"]

[Text] Why is it still so difficult to correct unhealthy practices? Why has our party workstyle not achieved a fundamental turn for the better? We should say in this regard that the causes are many but the crux lies in that an unhealthy practice of shielding unhealthy practices is going on.

Not a few comrades speak seriously of unhealthy practices but fail to struggle against them energetically; they are often "daring enough to show anger but not daring enough to struggle." These comrades may not purposely be trying to protect unhealthy practices, but in fact they are playing precisely such a role.

Another kind of comrade is the one who, for various reasons, purposely condones or shelters unhealthy practices. Some such comrades are in league with those who resort to unhealthy practices, and once the lid is taken off they are subjected to the rule of fate by which "when one earns glory all the rest do also, when one falters all the rest do, too." Hence, they will do all they can to obstruct exposure and investigation, or even publicly seek to launch a counterattack. Some are obviously witness to wrongdoing, yet they somehow harbor the weakling philosophy that "when one helps a man one paves the way for oneself, but when one bothers a man one builds a barrier for oneself." Hence they simply refrain from coming forward to bear witness against wrongdoers. When some cadres go against the law and discipline and are about to be punished, there happens always to be some leader coming forward overtly or covertly to plead their cases and put pressure on the discipline inspection departments.

When there are unhealthy practices by people purposely protecting unhealthy practices, their evil influence and negative role can never be underestimated. In the first place, they are given direct support to those who unscrupulously resort to unhealthy practices and allowing them to slip further and further down along the path of wrongdoing. In the second place, they pour cold water on those comrades who dare to struggle against such unhealthy practices and quell their enthusiasm. In the third place, they interfere with, resist

and sabotage the implementation of party regulations, party law and party discipline. It is small wonder that some say: Unhealthy practices are harmful but the unhealthy practice of protecting unhealthy practices is even more so!

To make up our minds to put an end to such unhealthy practices of protecting unhealthy practices and especially to pay serious attention to those who, purposely taking advantage of their office and power, adopt all sorts of measures to condone, instigate and shelter unhealthy practices, would be of tremendous significance to our attempt to effectively put an end to those unhealthy practices and enhance the people's confidence in struggling against those unhealthy practices. We need not avoid pointing out that both within and outside our party there are always some people who do not seem to have so much faith in the rectification of our party workstyle; such people, naturally, need to be educated. But why, after all, should people lack such faith? Apart from any reason connected with their individual perception, not a few comrades succumb to such a state because their faith becomes affected by seeing some people paying attention to "connections" while looking down on party discipline and laws of the state and thereby subscribing to the rule of "officials protecting each other." We can only advise such comrades not to hink along that line; we can only encourage them to adhere to the party principles and struggle against the rule of "officials protecting each other"; it would be very difficult to blame their thinking in this regard as being completely baseless. Thus, we can hardly tolerate unhealthy practices, but we can tolerate still less the unhealthy practice of purposely protecting unhealthy practices. In order to effect a decisive turn for the better in our party workstyle, there is need to adopt "both policies simultaneously" by putting an end to public unhealthy practices on the one hand and, on the other hand, also putting an end to the unhealthy practice of clandestinely protecting unhealthy practices by some who take advantage of their office and power in resorting to "officials protecting each other." Only thus, with the latter as the premise and guarantee for the former, can people's courage and faith in resisting and exposing unhealthy practices become enhanced, the struggle of the whole party against such unhealthy practices be facilitated, and the prestige of the party among the masses also grow and grow.

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CSO: 4005/795

## NORTHEAST REGION

### HEILONGJIANG COUNTIES HOLD PARTY CONGRESSES

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 10 Mar 83 p 1

[Article: "New Breakthrough in Party Congresses of Acheng and Kedong Counties"]

[Text] Recently, Acheng and Kedong counties respectively held their party congresses. These congresses broke down some old conventions and, in accordance with our new Party Constitution and the principle of democratic centralism, studied their new situations, summed up their new experiences, and elected their new leading bodies.

There are five characteristics about the party congresses in the counties of Acheng and Kedong; First, in the number and composition of their respective delegates, there has been a change from the past situation in which the number of delegates tended to be large and industrial and agricultural delegates tended to make up a higher proportion, and also an increase in the proportion of delegates from the ranks of cadres at all levels and professional personnel. Well-known model workers and women, minority nationality delegates make up a considerable proportion among the delegates in both counties; this serves to demonstrate the advanced status and breadth of representativeness of these delegates. Second, members of the county party committee leadership in both cases are elected according to the principle of making the cadre rank more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. The numbers of their standing committee members are nine and eight respectively, a reduction of two in each case. A part of those comrades 55 years and older in age have withdrawn from the leading bodies and, in the meantime, each elected two younger comrades with a secondary school level and university level of education to join the standing committees, with interlocked, concurrent posts reduced and the average age of their members also dropped. The average age of members of the Acheng county party committee standing committee is reduced from 46.6 years of the last term to 43.6 years; that of Kedong, from 50.3 years of the last term to 46.6 years. Both counties elected a deputy secretary, one 40 years old and the other under 40. Among the eight standing committee members in Acheng county, those with secondary school and university levels of education make up a half; among the eight in Kedong county, those with senior middle school educational level and above make up a half. Third, party congress work reports have been improved, the building of both material civilization and spiritual civilization has been made salient, the realization of the historical tasks of achieving the four modernizations in the new era and the goals of the next 3 years of our struggle have been put in

the central position, and emphasis has been placed on posing questions from the standpoint of the party's principles and policies and its guiding ideology: thus the central theme has become salient; the goals clear; and the measures practical. Fourth, electoral approaches have been improved. Both countries have conducted public opinion surveys and carried out primary elections without fixing the number of candidates for the standing committees. Through such primaries, formal candidates are elected; formal elections are held thereafter. Fifth, methods for holding the party congresses have been improved. They have insisted on convening them from levels below, reducing the periods for preparatory meetings, prolonging the periods for the formal congresses; all major questions are solved only in the formal congresses.

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CSO: 4005/798

## NORTHEAST REGION

### NEED FOR PARTY MEMBERS TO PROMOTE REFORM EMPHASIZED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Feb 83 p 1

[Commentary: "Communist Party Members Must Bravely Stand for Reform"]

[Text] A new campaign is now sweeping across the motherland like a fresh breeze, thus giving new impetus to the cause of socialist modernization, and bringing a new spirit to our nation and new hopes to our people. The situation is gratifying as well as pressing, prodding people to answer this question: Confronted with this grand reform-oriented trend, should everyone act as its promoter or spectator or someone else willing to lag behind?

Undoubtedly, to this question, there can be only one answer: All our comrades, especially party cadres, should act as revolutionaries standing for reform. Bravely standing for reform is an embodiment of a forward-looking revolutionary spirit cherished by every Communist Party member. Reform means replacing the old with the new, destroying the old-fashioned relations of production as well as certain links in the superstructure, and liberating the productive forces to push society forward. In other words, reform is a revolution, and a profound revolution. Without the forward-looking revolutionary spirit, courage, insight, persuasive power, and perseverance, communists will find themselves unable to assume the heavy responsibility for reform, assigned by history. Experiences we have gained since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee show that whether our work can produce results depends entirely on whether our leaders can be mentally prepared to carry out reforms. If they are inclined to assess problems from the "leftist" point of view, or in accordance with the old conventions and beliefs, and the old ways of doing things, if they just fool around without demonstrating any will to make progress, and if they are still obsessed with things of the remote past, sticking to the old ways of doing things, they would certainly end up losing initiatives to keep pace with the development of the plans for reform by the Central Committee, and lagging behind the masses. In the past, with regard to reform, we often loved to advise people "to take a resolute attitude, and steady steps, and to be meticulous and careful." Under the normal conditions, this advice is correct. But if we interpret the term "steady steps" in a wrong way, we may end up being overcautious, thus slowing down the pace at which the reform is carried out.



Bravely standing for reform is an important hallmark of the communist spirit. Our objective in reform is very clear, that is, to build Chinese-style socialism, and to bring prosperity to the nation, and happiness and affluence to the people. Everyone dedicated to reform should show loyalty to the cause of the party and people, consciously subordinate personal interests to revolutionary interests and local interests to national interests, abide by party discipline and follow orders issued by the party. Otherwise, he would end up losing his stature in reform, and would become a stumbling block to its progress. But uppermost in the minds of those who have adopted a pragmatic attitude toward reform is personal gain or loss. These are people who favor things that are to their taste, and reject others that are distasteful to them. In the end, they become advocates of "shutting the door to reform." As a matter of fact, this behavior that sometimes takes the form of selfish departmentalism does not represent any local interests but a pernicious influence of individualism, which has nothing in common with the quality that every Communist Party member embodies.

Bravely standing for reform is an embodiment of a firm belief held by Communist Party members. Ours is a reform that does not stem from any stretch of imagination but a scientific analysis of the Chinese conditions and systematic summation of historical experiences. The reform has become an irresistible trend and is bound to succeed, because it is in line with the law governing the development of socialist society, and in accord with the people's basic interests. What has caused the agricultural sector that once worried us most to move ahead of other economic sectors in development? It is mainly due to a tremendous effort made by us to revamp our agricultural policy and institution, and our economic management system, and another simultaneous effort to transform the work style of our leadership. This has enlightened us to an important fact and has given us a reason to believe that reforms carried out by other fronts in an orderly manner can also bring us new victories, and new talents to our leadership. Reform is where our hopes lie. Its success can be anticipated.

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CSO: 4005/822

NORTHEAST REGION

FORUM ON LAW, ORDER HELD BY JURISPRUDENTIAL SOCIETY PRAISED

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 9 Feb 83 p 3

[Commentary: "A Praiseworthy Activity for the Benefit of Everyone"]

[Text] The provincial jurisprudential society has invited jurists in Shenyang Municipality and other parts of the province to discuss the Zuo Baochang [1563 1405 2490] case. This jurisprudential research undertaken as part of an active effort to enhance public order, and political and legal reforms should be praised as an activity that will benefit everyone.

Certainly, those dirty and vicious tricks resorted to by Zuo Baochang and his wife should be countered with legal and disciplinary sanction and public condemnation. Theirs were thoughts and acts typical of many others which can lead people to explain why, in some localities and units, "more and more people with silver tongues have ended up making profits"; why embezzlement of public property and practice of bribery at the expense of the public interest have become commonplace; why orphans have been abused, and widows and the elderly have been mistreated from time to time. These are unhealthy tendencies that seem beyond the ability of our political and legal affairs workers, public security personnel, and party and state cadres to handle. Even some of them have done something to accommodate them and given them support. The discussion on the Zuo Baochang case from the legal and moral point of view, initiated by the provincial jurisprudential society, is a forum aimed at teaching Zuo Baochang and his wife, and their ilk a lesson, and reminding all walks of life in society of their responsibility to foster healthy tendencies and eliminate unhealthy ones so that efforts can be made to restore social order and turn the social lifestyle around in the fundamental way.

The discussion on the Zuo Baochang case, initiated by the provincial jurisprudential society, will also have a significant role to play in enhancing the reform of political and legal systems. Generally speaking, what Zuo Baochang and his wife have done constitutes a violation of the law related to the civil case. But it must be understood that there is absolutely no insurmountable gap between felonies and misdemeanors, and between civil and criminal cases. But if no preventive legal and disciplinary measures of educational value are adopted to keep their criminal tendency in check, and if everyone takes "a wait-and-see attitude and noninvolvement" attitude toward it, it is certain that the couple would end up committing serious

crimes. Today, the situation of class struggle at home is no longer the same as ever. This changing situation calls for shifting the emphasis of political and legal work to a new direction. Our political and legal affairs experts should no longer devote their energy mainly to investigating, trying and prosecuting cases of crime committed by hostile elements, as has been the case in the past. Instead, they should concentrate attention mainly on carrying out joint operations with the aim of bringing crime under control, settling civil disputes, preventing the sharpening and transformation of contradictions, and forestalling crime. They should devote themselves to teaching potential wayward youths how to save themselves, and others how to convert negative factors for "preservation of order" into positive factors for "making it more secure than ever." At a time when Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on reform is being studied and a reform program is being discussed by comrades of political and legal affairs organs, a study of opinions voiced by jurists attending the forum on the Zuo Baochang case will undoubtedly result in enhancing the reform of our political and legal systems.

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CSO: 4005/822

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### YANG DEZHI ADDRESSES NPC ON PLA MODERNIZATION

OW072309 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 7 Jun 83

[By reporter Zhao Qi]

[Text] Beijing, 7 Jun (XINHUA)--Yang Dezhi, Sixth NPC Deputy, deputy secretary general of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee and chief of the PLA General Staff, said: In his report on the work of the government, Premier Zhao Ziyang gives full recognition to the achievements in China's defense build-up during the past 5 years. The commanders and fighters in the entire army must work hard for the prosperity of the country, be determined to carry out reforms, implement persistently the guidelines on revolutionizing, modernizing and regularizing the army in an overall manner, improve further the army's capabilities for self-defense under conditions of modern war, and ensure the successful development of the socialist modernization program by the people of all nationalities throughout the country.

Speaking this afternoon at a panel session of PLA deputies to the NPC called to examine Premier Zhao Ziyang's report on the work of the government, Yang Dezhi pointed out: Many experiences of the army merit attention in bringing about fundamental changes in army building in recent years.

First of all, the experience of decisive significance is that the whole army from the top to the bottom has implemented resolutely the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, identified itself politically with the party Central Committee, eliminated the "Left" influences and set things right in its guiding ideology.

Second, the whole army has consolidated itself by conscientiously implementing the series of expositions on army consolidation put forward by Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. This constitutes the fundamental change that guides army building into the correct path.

Third, efforts have been made to regard military education and training as strategically important. This is a basic measure to improve the army's military and political qualities and raise its combat strength.

Fourth, the solicitude shown by party organizations at all levels, the vigorous support given by people's governments at all levels and the enthusiastic assistance from the broad masses are extremely important conditions for strengthening army building.

He said: In his report, Premier Zhao called on the PLA to step up its military and political training; strive to revolutionize, modernize, and regularize itself; and enhance its capability for combined operations and rapid response under conditions of modern warfare. We must work hard to fulfill this task.

He said: The building of national defense should be commensurate with the country's economic construction. Now, our nation's material and technical foundation is still relatively weak. The modernization of our national defense can be achieved only step by step, stage by stage, and steadily. We should move toward the goal of struggle and implement the guidelines and policies set by the 12th National CPC Congress and the Sixth NPC, and correctly handle the relationship between army building and national construction. The part must subordinate itself to the whole. We must try our best to build the army with the entire situation in the country as guidance.

He said: We will rely mainly on our own efforts, and at the same time, introduce in an active manner advanced technologies from other countries to quicken our pace in improving and raising the level of modernization of the army's weaponry and equipment.

Yang Dezhi also dwelled upon several important tasks of the army at present:

--It is necessary to carry out reforms vigorously and blaze new trails in the army's formation, organization, cadre structure, and logistics, as well as the style and work method of the leadership to meet the requirements of a modern, combined armed forces and cope with the needs of a modern war;

--It is essential to pay full attention to military training with educational training as the center; to step up the building of military academies; to strengthen political and ideological work; to intensify cultural education, to improve the army's military, political and cultural qualities, and raise its combat strength; and to do a good job in making preparations against any war of aggression;

--It is imperative to study assiduously the basic theories of Marxism and Mao Zedong military theories and to enrich and develop the concept of the people's army and a people's war;

--It is necessary to follow closely the trends of development in military philosophy and technology in other countries;

--It is essential to strengthen militia building, set up and improve the mobilization system, and quicken the pace in building the army's reserve force according to the laws of the state.

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SCIENCE, CULTURE STRESSED IN PLA'S MODERNIZATION EFFORT

OW120505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1257 GMT 8 May 83

[By XINHUA reporters Zhang Wanlai and Yi Jianru]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 8 May (XINHUA)--The members of the people's army in their millions are making big strides in the study of science and culture.

Material provided by the on-going all-army conference for exchanging experience in learning scientific and cultural knowledge and in training personnel capable of working in the army as well as in the localities shows that the unfolding upsurge in study throughout the army has four distinctive characteristics: 1) It is an upsurge of mass character; members and units of the army, from senior commanders to young fighters, from leading bodies to basic units, have been drawn into the upsurge; 2) The stress is being put on study by cadres, with a view to participation by all other members of the army; 3) Organization and leadership in this regard are effective; party committees of the various PLA units regard organizing army members to learn scientific and cultural knowledge as an important task and are not averse to "investing" manpower and material and financial resources in the development of human resources; 4) Attention is being paid to training personnel capable of working in the army as well as in the localities.

In recent years more than 63,000 cadres and fighters have acquired junior or senior middle school diplomas after passing examinations. In addition, over 5,400 cadres and fighters have been issued television university diplomas or certificates for completing courses. Since the beginning of this year, major PLA units have set up a number of spare-time self-study colleges where over 16,000 cadres at or above the regimental level are engaged in studies.

A leading comrade of the party Central Committee pointed out on several occasions that the crux of the four modernizations lies in the mastery of modern science and technology [refers to a remark by Deng Xiaoping at the opening ceremony of the national science conference on 18 March 1978]. Cadres and fighters realize from their practical experience that a high

level of scientific and cultural knowledge is the foundation as well as a reflection of the modernization of national defense. Every revolutionary soldier should assiduously study science and culture in the indomitable fighting spirit they displayed on the battlefield.

Forty years ago Comrade Mao Zedong said: An army without culture is a dull-witted army, and a dull-witted army cannot defeat the enemy. Under the new historical conditions, an army without culture or with a relatively low cultural level cannot possibly modernize itself or have a strong fighting capability. The unfolding upsurge in the study of science and culture throughout the army is bound to further improve our army's fighting capability and to speed up the process of modernizing our national defense.

CSO: 4005/858

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### BA YI SCORES EFFORTS TO PLAY DOWN ARMY ROLE

OW221455 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 21 May 83

[Text] Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction on more military training for the army and less involvement in politics has gradually been implemented in the army. However, some people are taking advantage of this instruction to exclude the military from the political life of the party and the state. They have tried their best to limit the number of army representatives in the central and local party and government organs.

Needless to say, this practice completely contradicts the traditions of our party and army. Since its founding, our army has always played an extremely important and active political role in the revolutionary movement. All the commanders and fighters in the whole army are the most organized and conscious political force. The leading comrades of the army and the PLA troops are important members of the leading party and government organs in various cities and localities and at the central level. They have made tremendous contributions to running these organs well. However, there are some people who have ulterior motives in trying to limit the number of army representatives in the party and government organs at the central and local levels. For example, the number of army deputies to the 12th CPC Central Committee has suddenly dropped to 20 percent of the total number of deputies from the original 30 percent, and that of the alternate deputies to 15 percent from the original 30 percent. All these figures are for deep thought. The number of army deputies in the Sixth National People's Congress has also been greatly reduced.

Everyone knows that there were 490 army deputies to the previous National People's Congress, accounting for 14 percent of the total number of the deputies. However, there are only 267 army deputies in the Sixth National People's Congress, accounting for about 9 percent of the total number of deputies. What surprises people most is the number of deputies from various democratic parties and from nonparty democrats which has more than doubled the number of army deputies.

Of late, the number of army deputies in the local party and government organs has greatly reduced. For example, among the 100 members of the newly formed Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee, only four are army deputies.



Needless to say, this practice lowers the prestige of the army and negates the role of the army cadres in the central and local organs. Even more deplorable is the fact that the same measure has been adopted in dealing with our army's principal leading comrades whose authority is limited and prestige undermined. It is the first time since the founding of the nation that the minister of national defense was not included in the name-list of the members of the Political Bureau. At the same time, the minister of national defense has not been allowed to work as the vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CPC Central Committee. Also, Comrade Zhang Aiping has not been listed as a candidate in the election of deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress. All this is apparently aimed at lowering the prestige of our army's principal leading comrades and limiting the role of the army cadres in various party and government organs.

It should be pointed out that this practice will not only affect the morale of the PLA units but also undermine the unity between the party and the army and between the army and the government. Comrade Hu Yaobang has solemnly pointed out: China's future hinges on the role of 20 million cadres, 38 million party members and several million militarymen on the political arena. If we really want the several million militarymen to play their role well on the political arena, we must not continue to restrict the political role of the army in the party and in society. Still less should we try to destroy the prestige of our army leaders. It should be pointed out that at a time when U.S. imperialism is feverishly arming Taiwan, stepping up efforts to collude with Japanese militarists, and eyeing China covetously, we will never allow anyone to willfully play down the role of the army.

CSO: 4005/858

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### HENAN HOLDS PROVINCIAL MILITIA WORK CONFERENCE

HK311124 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 May 83

[Summary] The provincial meeting of representatives from progressive units and progressive individuals in militia work concluded on 25 May. Ren Rong, deputy political commissar of the Wuhan PLA units; Liu Jie, first secretary of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee and first political commissar of the provincial PLA military district; and other government and army leaders at the provincial level attended the closing session. Ren Rong and Liu Jie made speeches at the meeting.

In his speech, Ren Rong extended greetings to militia cadres, militiamen, and PLA cadres in charge of local militia work and expressed gratitude to civilian cadres who have paid close attention to the militia's work. He said: "This is a gathering of four militia heroes, which represents an important event in the political life of our militiamen. At the meeting, advanced units and progressive individuals have reported their experiences in engaging in the building of the two civilizations, conducting the reform of militia work, promoting the activities of striving to be progressive units and individuals and strengthening the ranks of the cadres of the militia. Their experiences have substantial contents and are very precious. It is hoped that comrades will conscientiously spread them and enrich them in practice."

He continued: "It is necessary to carry forward the glorious tradition of subjecting the armed forces to the leadership of the communist party, to continue to strengthen the leadership over the militia's work, to carry out reforms in this work so as to further improve the quality of the militia, and to give play to the backbone role of all militia organizations and militiamen in the building of the two civilizations."

Liu Jie said: "This provincial meeting of representatives from progressive units and progressive individuals has achieved major successes. It has shown the major achievements in our militia's work. On behalf of the Henan Provincial CPC Committee, I extend warm greetings and gratitude to you and through you to all militiamen and PLA cadres in charge of militia work throughout the province."

In his speech, Liu Jie stressed the great importance of militia work in the new historical period and the backbone role of the militiamen in the building of the two civilizations. He said: "Through readjustment and reorganization, the militia throughout the province have been greatly strengthened. Our militia contingents have become better trained and more competent. Good experience has been gained for conducting military training and carrying out reserve duty under the new situation. The political and military quality of our militia has been markedly improved. In the building of material civilization, militiamen in many units have taken the lead in studying and applying science so as to promote the development of production. They have made significant contributions to the building of the four modernizations. In the field of building spiritual civilization, they have actively carried out the activities of five stresses, four beauties, and three loves and the activities of learning from Lei Feng and other progressive figures. Thus, their mental outlook and moral standards have greatly changed. The militia has also played an important role in maintaining public order. All this is the result of implementing the series of instructions on militia work issued by the party central leadership, the State Council, and the Central Military Committee."

Liu Jie said: "Our militia is shouldering important responsibility for the nation's prosperity and the people's peace and for the fundamental improvement of the standards of public conduct. After this meeting, all party committees should be better aware of the importance of the militia's work and pay close attention to spreading the advanced experiences recommended by this meeting." He also called on all militia organizations and militiamen to further reform their work and to implement effectively the party central authorities' instructions on militia work so that the militia may play a greater role and make greater contributions.

At the end of the meeting, the provincial military district gave awards to progressive units and individuals.

CSO: 4005/858

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

FUZHOU PLA FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS ENDS

OW220405 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 20 May 83

[Text] The Fifth CPC Congress of the Fuzhou PLA units came to a successful conclusion in Fuzhou on the morning of 20 May.

The congress unanimously endorsed the report made by Comrade Fu Kuiqing on behalf of the fourth party committee of the Fuzhou PLA units and the report by the party committee's discipline inspection commission and adopted relevant resolutions.

After full deliberation, the congress democratically elected the fifth party committee and its discipline inspection commission of the Fuzhou PLA units. The new party committee, which consists of long-tested veteran comrades as well as comrades in their prime, embodies the cooperation between new and old cadres and the succession of the new from the old.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing presided over today's session.

In his closing speech at the session, Comrade Yang Chengwu said: Conscientiously implementing the guidelines of the 12th party congress from beginning to end, this congress of our units has been a meeting of unity, a meeting to mobilize people to bring about a new situation in the building of the Fuzhou PLA units. He hoped that every comrade attending this congress and all Communist Party members of the Fuzhou PLA units would conscientiously fulfill their duties and exercise their rights as party members. He also hoped that they would learn from Lei Feng and Zhang Haidi, make conscientious effort to implement the guidelines laid down by this congress and successfully carry out their present tasks in order to further revolutionize, modernize and regularize the Fuzhou PLA units, bring about a new situation and make new and bigger achievements in this regard.

CSO: 4005/858

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### MORE ON FU KUIQING REPORT AT FUZHOU PLA CONGRESS

OW180526 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] At the fifth Congress of the Fuzhou PLA units yesterday, Comrade Fu Kuiqing called on the Fuzhou PLA units to actively participate in and support the building of spiritual and material civilization in localities and to further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing stressed: All regiments should build spiritual civilization units along with the people. County people's armed forces departments should attend to the building of spiritual civilization among communes and brigades in connection with militia work.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing said: In supporting localities, army units should give full scope to their strong points. They should lay emphasis on helping effect ideological mobilization, providing technical guidance and helping construct some permanent, difficult strategic construction projects. Units at the regimental level or higher should contact and consult with local governments on their own initiative and organize army units in a planned way to help local people build production, construction or public welfare projects that will have a great impact and benefit the people enormously. The various units should continue to implement Comrade Deng Xiaoping's instruction and, on the basis of consultation with local people, execute tree planting and afforestation in areas within 10 kilometers around the barracks.

Comrade Fu Kuiqing called on the various units to conduct on a regular basis education in the tradition of supporting the government and cherishing the people, carry out support-the-government and cherish-the-people activities in a more solid manner and with greater success, and forge still closer ties between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

CSO: 4005/873

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### SHUYANG PLA REGIMENT PROTECTS WOMEN'S RIGHTS

OW020801 Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO in Chinese 24 May 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Cadres and fighters of a PLA regiment stationed in Shuyang County, Jiangsu Province, have actively set up a number of "night schools for young women" to help young women in the rural areas study science and general knowledge. Recently, they studied the directive of the central authorities on getting army personnel and the people working together to develop spiritual civilization. They pledged to run the "night schools for young women" more efficiently and also to safeguard the legitimate rights of women and children and become promoters in elevating the social status of women. To this end, they have devoted themselves primarily to the following four areas:

1. Starting with themselves, they have conscientiously eliminated the influence of the feudal concept that regarded men as superior to women. The 32 cadres in the regiment, who received single-child certificates for each having a young girl, said that they would do nothing to discriminate against or cold-shoulder their wives nor to treat their daughters differently but to take excellent care of them.
2. They have run the "night schools for young women" more efficiently step by step. At present, the number of young women enrolled in the five regiment-run night schools has increased from 148 to 164.
3. They have actively helped local authorities in putting school-age children (especially young girls) into schools in order to eliminate new illiteracy in a timely manner.
4. They have shown concern for and safeguarded the interests of women and children and resolutely struggled against discrimination, mistreatment, humiliation and persecution of women and children. The regiment has organized 12 propaganda teams to remind the people that it is a cardinal matter to protect the rights and interests of women and children.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### JIANGSU PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTORS MEETING ENDS

OW242112 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] The meeting of directors of city public security bureaus of Jiangsu Province that ended on 22 May called on public security organs at all levels to resolutely implement the principle of exercising comprehensive crime control and actively promoting public security, give full play to the role of public security organs, act as good assistants and councillors to the party committees and government and upgrade the work of the comprehensive management of social order. The meeting was held by the Jiangsu Provincial Public Security Department in Nanjing from 18 to 22 May. The meeting earnestly analyzed the present public security situation in the province and unanimously agreed that social order in the province continued to develop healthily following the improvement of the party's style and social atmosphere and the greater efforts in all fields of work. We should be aware of the improvement as well as the existing problems in social order and do a good job in all aspects in order to further improve social order.

The meeting stressed the necessity to adhere to the principle of exercising comprehensive crime control and actively promoting public security. This is the principle for reforming public security work and the correct way to fundamentally improve social order. The meeting said that public security organs should do propaganda and organizational work successfully, organize the efforts of all fields and sectors and motivate the masses to maintain good social order. Public security organs should protect the people, strike at the enemies, punish criminals and maintain good social order by various means in accordance with the party's policy and state laws. They should persist in attacking and punishing criminals as well as reforming them through education.

Comrade Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, spoke at the meeting. He said: To ensure good social order the party committees and governments at all levels must work hand in hand and the tasks and responsibility of each department and unit must be clearly defined. Only then can we produce practical results. He said that the major leading comrades of the party committees and governments at all levels should become personally involved and that the leading comrades responsible for different departments should attend to specific matters in order to make contributions to the fundamental improvement of social order by organizing the efforts of all fronts and sectors and taking ideological, economic, administrative and legal measures to strike at, prevent and reduce crimes.

CSO: 4005/873

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### JIANGSU MEETING HONORS MARTYRED MILITIAMAN

OW281058 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 May 83

[Excerpts] The Nanjing PLA units recently issued a decree conferring the title of honor of militia hero on Comrade (Wu Rendong), a core member of the Lianyungang City Towel Factory militia who heroically sacrificed his life to protect weapons. The Jiangsu Provincial Military District held a meeting in Nanjing on the morning of 27 May to confer the title.

Shen Daren, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, Peng Bo, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC committee and second secretary of the provincial military district party committee, and (Zeng Shen) and (Ye Deming), respectively commander and political commissar of the provincial military district, attended the meeting. They met with the father (Wu Jigao) and mother (Jin Daoying) of Comrade (Wu Rendong) before the meeting and expressed sympathy to the parents.

One of the Nanjing PLA units, Commander (Zeng Shen) of the provincial military district read the decree conferring the title of honor on Comrade (Wu Rendong) at the meeting.

After the decree was read, Comrades (Zeng Shen) and (Ye Deming) presented the award to the relatives of Comrade (Wu Rendong) on behalf of the Nanjing PLA units. Then Comrade Peng Bo spoke on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, government and military district. Deputy Secretary (Jin Ruishi) of the provincial CYL committee, Mayor (He Renhua) of Lianyungang City, (Wu Jigao), father of Comrade (Wu Rendong) and militiaman (Lin Yanyan) representing the Lianyungang City Towel Factory also spoke at the meeting.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### PERSECUTION LEADS TO SERIOUS INCIDENTS IN PLA

OW180514 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1325 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] According to reports from various military regions, the number of violations of law and discipline, political incidents and criminal cases, including homicides and suicides, has been on the increase in the armed forces. Statistics compiled by the General Political Department show that the number of serious incidents in the armed forces has nearly doubled over the past 3 years; and the nature of certain cases--such as arms thefts; shootings with submachine guns and machine guns; explosions of ammunition depots, which caused dozens of casualties--is extremely serious. Needless to say, these incidents are extremely harmful to political and ideological education, as well as to military training, among the commanders and fighters, and such undesirable phenomena must be combated from now on.

Regrettably, however, instead of earnestly discussing the real causes of such serious incidents, certain dubious excuses have been used as explanations. For example, the lack of discipline and the great number of serious incidents in the military are said to be the outcome of Lin Biao's pernicious influence. This shows that the so-called Lin Biao case--a trumped-up charge concocted by the "gang of four"--is still being exploited, and that the so-called remnants of Lin Biao are still being blamed for all sorts of serious incidents that occur in the armed forces.

The real cause of the incessant incidents and lack of discipline in the armed forces is actually a very simple one; it is the continuous rebuff of the armed forces and the persecution of the military cadres during the last 20 years and more. Since the persecution of Marshal Peng Dehuai and his comrades-in-arms in 1959, one political movement in the military has outstripped the other, and more and more military cadres have begun to be purged. For example, following the movement to denounce the rightists, there was the movement to denounce the leftists. Later, there was a general movement to track down the followers of Lin Biao, and then a huge number of people were implicated by the "gang of four" incident. Of late, a large number of cadres have been dismissed from the military on the grounds that they have violated the four basic principles. Consequently, the healthy atmosphere that once prevailed in the armed forces for many

years has been fouled up, the situation of stability and unity disrupted, many fine revolutionary traditions undermined, and the previous mutual assistance and friendship among officers and men have been replaced by suspicion, distrust, or even hostility. It is precisely from this unhealthy, abnormal and strained atmosphere that the unprincipled disputes, political incidents as well as homicides and suicides have sprung.

In view of these facts, we cannot help pointing out that certain leaders among the central authorities must discard their prejudices against the armed forces, and that they must quit rebuffing the military cadres and stop the disguised political movements within the armed forces. Only by doing this will they be able to reinstate the situation of stability and unity and the comradely relationship of mutual assistance and friendship, heighten the political consciousness and sense of discipline, and reduce or eliminate all types of incidents in the armed forces.

CSO: 4005/858

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### POLICE HELP, EDUCATE ERRANT YOUTHS IN ANHUI

OW251207 Beijing XINHUA in English 1151 GMT 25 May 83

[Text] Hefei, May 25 (XINHUA)--A form of the responsibility system in which police help and educate errant young people has been introduced in Huainan City, Anhui Province, according to the city public security bureau.

Under the system, directors of police stations and all police officers in the city are responsible for educating two to five minor offenders each.

The implementation of the system will be reviewed regularly and results considered an important criterion in judging the work of officers, the bureau said.

This system was introduced early this year. To date, 1,100 errant young people are undergoing education by some 540 civil police under the system.

Huo Changling, director of the city public security bureau, befriended three young offenders who had been detained several times for starting fist fights. Whenever he had time, the director would chat with them and gave them books to encourage study.

As a result, one officer in the bureau said, the three young people have mended their ways.

Sixty policemen in the Bagongshan public security sub-bureau are now individually responsible for educating 150 young people, including ideological work. The young people also attend meetings on law and do public service work for various localities. Under this program, more than seventy of them have made noticeable progress. Some have even been cited as advanced workers.

The introduction of the system aimed at preventing criminal offenses and educating young people has greatly reduced crime rate in the city. Reported criminal cases in the first four months of this year dropped 21 percent, compared to the same period of last year, the public security bureau said.

CSO: 4005/873

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### HAINAN FORMS NEW MILITARY DISTRICT LEADING BODY

HK260926 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 26 May 83

[Text] A new leading body of the Hainan Military District was recently formed in line with the requirements of the four modernizations concerning the rank of army cadres. On the morning of 24 May, major leading comrades of the Hainan District CPC Committee and members of the new leading body of the Hainan Military District cordially met at the first guesthouse of the Hainan Military District. The deputy political commissar of the Guangzhou Army (Lu Weiru), was also present on the occasion.

During the meeting, all participants reviewed the achievements made hand in hand by the army and the people in the district in building the island and looked forward to the bright prospect of quickening the pace of the development of Hainan.

The secretary of the district CPC committee and director of the district administrative office, Lei Yu, said: We must carry forward the glorious traditions of our party and do good turns as much as we can for the construction of the army.

The commander of Hainan Military District, (Peng Weijiang), as well as the secretary of the Hainan Military District CPC Committee and political commissar (Wang Xin) both expressed: Under the leadership of the local CPC committee, we must do a greater part in the development and building of Hainan Island.

CSO: 4005/858

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### SHANDONG HOLDS PUBLIC SECURITY CONFERENCE

SK230555 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 22 May 83

[Text] The provincial work conference on public security recently concluded in Jinan City. The conference emphatically noted that, in strengthening or reforming public security work, it is imperative to uphold the principle of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way and adopting active measures for public security work.

The conference relayed the spirit of the national work conference on public security and exchanged experience gained in strengthening fundamental public security work at grassroots levels and consolidating public security in a comprehensive way. It also devised principles in this regard and tasks and measures for creating a new situation in the province's public security work.

Attending and speaking at the conference were Jiang Chunyun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, and Zheng Weimin, standing committee member of the provincial CPC committee.

The conference contended that, since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the public security organs at all levels across the province had resolutely implemented the party's line, principles and policies, introduced various responsibility systems concerning public security and social peace to actively implement the principle of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way, fully played the role of the mass public security organizations and had greatly enhanced the building of the public security forces, resulting in an obvious turn for the better in social order and morale. The broad masses of public security cadres and policemen have scored marked achievements in safeguarding the people's democratic dictatorship and the safety of the state and the people by successfully performing their duties. A large number of advanced units and individuals have emerged from public security work.

The conference pointed out: In strengthening and improving public security work, it is imperative to implement the principle of consolidating public security in a comprehensive way, adopting active measures for maintaining social order and concentrating on improving work systems. Under the direct leadership of the party committees and the people's governments at all levels, it is necessary to make the best use of various means and to rely on the

support of the society as a whole to deal blows at crimes, to reform criminals, to educate misled persons and to actively eliminate all criminal factors so as to prevent or reduce crimes as much as possible and to achieve at an early date a fundamental turn for the better in the province's social morale and peace.

The conference stressed: In strengthening and improving public security work, it is imperative to fulfill this task by upholding the four basic principles and to continuously adhere to or carry forward the fine traditions suitable to the current situation and measures that have been proved effective. Efforts should be made to overcome weak links in the work and to improve all out-of-date regulations and rules so as to contribute to better conduct public security work.

The conference urged public security departments at all levels to do a good job in conducting the current public security work, on the one hand, and in conducting reforms in the work, on the other. The drive for reform among the public security departments should be actively and resolutely carried out in good order. By no means should the drive adversely affect or slow down the current work and, in the meantime, the drive for reforming public security work should be smoothly carried out.

During the conference, the public security bureaus of Wulian and Ju counties introduced their experiences gained in strengthening their public security work.

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## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### PLA COMMAND FORMS NEW LEADING GROUP

HK311005 Hanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 29 May 83

[Text] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, the Guangxi PLA Command recently held a work conference among the members of its new and old leading groups to carry out handing over procedures in accordance with the orders and decisions of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and the CPC Committee of the Guangzhou PLA units, which were proclaimed by Zhang Xudeng, deputy commander of Guangzhou PLA units. The meeting was permeated with a warm atmosphere of cordiality and unity.

Present at the meeting were Zhang Xudeng, deputy commander of Guangzhou PLA units; Qiao Xiaoguang, first secretary of the Guangxi Regional CPC Committee and first political commissar of the Guangxi PLA Command; (Li Qingliang), commander of the Guangxi PLA Command; Commissar (Bi Kezhou); as well as all members of the previous leading group of the Guangxi PLA Command. All participants in the meeting unanimously expressed warm support and strong determination to exercise the order and decision made by the CPC Central Committee Military Commission and the CPC Committee of the Guangzhou PLA units.

With the approval of the CPC Central Committee Military Commission, the number of members of the new leading group of the Guangxi PLA Command was reduced by 40 percent. Their average age dropped by more than 11 years; the youngest member is 44 years old. The cultural level of the newly-promoted leading cadres is higher than before; many of them were trained in military institutes. The restructuring of the leading group is attributed to the major reform of the cadre system in the army. It is also a major result of the four modernizations in the ranks of military cadres.

On the morning of 28 May, the Guangxi PLA Command held a meeting for cadres of PLA units stationed in Nanning. All participants happily gathered at the meeting, which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of vitality, unity, and militancy.

CSO: 4005/858

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

POLICY FOR TAIWAN-BORN COMPATRIOTS CARRIED OUT

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 83 p 4

[Article: "Various Localities Seriously Carrying Out the Policy For Taiwan-born Compatriots and Relatives of Those In Taiwan. Equal Treatment In the Political, Economical, Social, and Other Areas"]

[Text] Correspondent Duanmu Laidi [4551 2606 0171 1229] reports that throughout the nation various localities are seriously carrying out the Party's policy for Taiwan-born compatriots who reside on the mainland and for relatives of personnel in Taiwan. In the political, economical, social, and other areas they are being treated equally and without discrimination, and the unjust, phony, and mistaken cases left over by history have been redressed. The peace of mind and mental outlook of the vast number of Taiwan-born compatriots and relatives of personnel in Taiwan have taken on an entirely new look.

There are over 20,000 Taiwan-born compatriots who reside at various localities in our homeland, and there are approximately 3 million relatives of personnel in Taiwan. After the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, particularly after Chairman Ye Jianying published the nine point policy for bringing about the peaceful unification of Taiwan with the motherland, the Party Central Committee payed great attention to carrying out the policy for Taiwan-born compatriots and relatives of personnel Taiwan. On many occasions it issued directives to various localities, and it established the "Central Committee's Leading Group For Carrying Out the Policy for Taiwan-born Compatriots, Relatives of Personnel in Taiwan, and Personnel Who Revolt and Cross Over." In many areas Party Committees have organized special groups to conduct general investigations into the state of affairs of Taiwan-born compatriots and relatives of personnel in Taiwan. On the basis of these investigations these groups will pay close attention to the work of implementing the policy, which will enable progress to be made in this work.

According to statistics of the department concerned of the Central Committee, up to the end of last year various localities throughout the nation had already solved over 3,400 of the policy implementation problems of Taiwan-born compatriots and over 106,000 of the problems of relatives of personnel in Taiwan. The policy has already been implemented in over 90 percent of the areas in Shandong, Shanxi, Jiangxi, and other locations. In Jiangxi Province over 1,400 unjust, phony, and mistaken cases of relatives of personnel in



Taiwan have already been completely redressed. In Fenghua County in Zhejiang Province there are altogether 3,259 people in 743 households who are relatives of personnel in Taiwan, among which the more than 180 policy implementation problems brought up by 152 households have also been completely resolved.

Along with the implementation of the policy, the political status of the vast number of Taiwan-born compatriots and relatives of personnel in Taiwan has been improved. In Jiangxi Province there are over 350 of these people who are presently People's Representatives and CPPCC committee members above the county level. In Yantai Prefecture in Shandong Province there are now over 200 relatives of personnel in Taiwan who have been elected as commune or production brigade cadres. One hundred and fifty two of them are attending college. Cao Gen [2580 5327], son of the former Guomindang governor of Jiangxi Province Cao Haosen [2580 3185 2772], had in the past been implicated by his father's problems, but arrangements for his work have been made and he is now deputy plant manager at an arts and crafts plant. Those Taiwan-born compatriots and relatives of personnel in Taiwan, for whom the policy has been carried out, have laid down a burden of many years, and they are now actively contributing their efforts to the causes of unification and the four modernizations of our homeland.

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